FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 165 *25 August 1982*

ARGENTINA

Economy Minister Dagnino Pastore Resigns B 1
Spokesman on Resignation B 1
Resignation Note B 1
Interim Appointment B 1
President's Reaction B 2
New Economy Minister B 3
New Minister's Statements B 3
Central Bank President Cavallo Resigns 24 Aug B 4
General Flouret Reportedly Given 15-Day Sentence B 4
Foreign Ministry Envoys Express Falkland Views B 5
U.S. Ordered Argentina 'To Invade Malvinas' B 6
Former Envoy to Cuba Comments on Relations B 6
UN's Yeliseyev Arrives 24 Aug on L.A. Tour B 6
New Measures on Fund Transfers Released B 7
[LA PRENSA 20 Aug]
Supreme Court Confirms Sentence of Mrs Peron B 7

BOLIVIA

Interior Ministry: Election Plans Changed C 1
University Students, Teachers on Armed Gangs C 1
[EL DIARIO 9 Aug]

CHILE

Need for 'Appropriate Understanding' With U.S. E 1
[EL MERCURIO 8 Aug]

COLOMBIA

President on Improvement of Justice System F 1
FARC Divided on Peace Talks With Government F 2
Catholic Church Agrees to Talks With Guerrillas F 2
Briefs: New Bogota Mayor F 2

PARAGUAY

New Colorado Movement Issues Manifesto H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 23 Aug]
Authentic Radical Leader, Others Arrested H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 21 Aug]
Court Asked To Order ABC COLOR Newsman's Release H 2
[ABC COLOR 24 Aug]
Diplomat Arrested in India for Gold Smuggling H 2
[HOY 24 Aug]

PERU

41 Die in Vilcashuaman Terrorist Attack J 1
Death Penalty Sought J 2

URUGUAY

Alvarez 'Confidant' Creating Third Party K 1
Arismendi, Sienra to Argentina for Trade Talks K 1

MEXICO

Ambassador to U.S. Cited on Economic Crisis M 1
Government Asks for $4.5 Billion IMF Bailout M 1
IMF Grants Request M 1
Nicaragua Foreign Minister To Visit Shortly M 2
Castaneda Receives New Ambassadors' Credentials M 2

PANAMA

National Guard Denies Paredes Stepped Down N 1
[LA PRENSA 24 Aug]
Rumors of Rift [LA PRENSA 24 Aug] N 1
Arias-Paredes Alliance [LA PRENSA 23 Aug] N 1
Paredes' Earlier Activities N 2
[LA REPUBLICA 22 Aug]
Electoral Tribunal Publishes Party Statistics N 3
[LA REPUBLICA 22 Aug]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Joint Forces Continue Operation in San Vicente P 1
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 21 Aug]
Armed Forces Relocate Uprooted Peasants P 1
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 18 Aug]
Worker-Peasant Organizations on Agrarian Reform P 2
[ORIENTACION 22 Aug]
Rights Group Demands End to Prisoner Abuses P 3
FDR's Ungo Stresses Need for Negotiations P 3
Further Ungo Comments [EL DIARIO DE HOY 21 Aug] P 4

GUATEMALA

Special Courts To Try Accused Coup Plotters P 5
[PRENSA LIBRE 19 Aug]
Seven Guerrillas Killed in Weekend Clashes P 6
Two Belizean Taxi Drivers Arrested at Border P 6
Havana Interviews Revolutionary Unity Member P 6

HONDURAS

Fusep Official on Plot Against U.S. Embassy P 7
Foreign Minister Interviewed on Relations P 8
Nicaraguan Violations Cited P 9
Teachers Union Prepares for Continued Strike P 13
Teachers' Demonstration [LA PRENSA 24 Aug] P 13
Government Communique P 14
Four Evangelical Pastors Held Incommunicado P 15
[LA TRIBUNA 24 Aug]
Kidnapped Councilman Discovered in DIN Cell P 15
CGT Leader Opposes All Foreign Presence P 16
[TIEMPO 24 Aug]

NICARAGUA

Borge Tells Newsmen About Aggression Plot P 16
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 20 Aug]
Station Commentary Flays Enders' Contradictions P 17
FSLN Partisan Leadership Committee Installed P 18
New Regional Structure P 19
Mexican Bishop Arrives; Met by Daniel Ortega P 20
Detained Jehovah's Witnesses Narrate Experience P 20
Pastora Gets Permission To Reside in Costa Rica P 20
[Voice of Sandino]
MDN Weekly Cited on Daniel Ortega Moscow Trip P 21
[Voice of Sandino]

CUBA

Castro Sends Support Message to PLO's 'Arafat Q 1
Bravo Denounces Symms Amendment at Stoph Meeting Q 1
Castro Visits Argentine Embassy, Gives Support Q 2
Cuba Sends Letter to UN on Puerto Rican Issue Q 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

Argentina To Participate in Naval Maneuvers V 1
[O GLOBO 23 Aug]
Wheat Imports From United States To Be Reduced V 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Pena Gomez Wants Out of Socialist International V 1

ECONOMY MINISTER DAGNINO PASTORE RESIGNS

PY241324 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1322 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (TELAM) -- Presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz has announced that Economy Minister Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore has submitted his resignation.

Spokesman on Resignation

PY241356 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1348 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (TELAM) -- Presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz has reported that this morning the president met with Economy Minister Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore, who submitted his resignation then.

Maschwitz said that Dagnino Pastore told the president that he was not able to reconcile the interests of the various sectors.

Maschwitz added that Dagnino Pastore believed that his was his main mission and that as his goal was not achieved, he was giving the president freedom of action.

Resignation Note

PY241341 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1326 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (TELAM) -- The text of the letter of resignation Economy Minister Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore submitted has been released at Government House.

The note addressed to President Reynaldo Bignone says:

"Confirming my decision verbally expressed yesterday, I am submitting to you my resignation from the position of economy minister with which you have honored me.

"In thanking you for the confidence you have entrusted me with during my brief administration, I wish you success in your patriotic mission.

"I convey my greetings to your excellency, Mr President, expressing my highest esteem."

Interim Appointment

PY241507 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1417 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (NA) -- The emergency salary increase which is going to be announced officially this afternoon was the spark which caused the resignation of Economy Minister Jose Dagnino Pastore whom the president is probably going to replace with Domingo Cavallo, current president of the Central Bank.

Dagnino verbally resigned yesterday and confirmed it today. Therefore, President Reynaldo Bignone decided to accept it, temporarily replacing him with Conrado Bauer, minister of public works and services.

The resigning minister, who today did not attend the meeting of the social-economic team, was opposed to emergency increases, saying that the increases must not be more than 25 percent over the basic salary agreements.

The increases which are going to be announced today put Dagnino Pastore in a bad position before the IMF. Dagnino Pastore had promised the IMF he would carry out a policy of austerity [politica recesiva], which did not include salary increases.

He explained this policy to the IMF mission that recently visited Argentina, whose members privately indicated that Dagnino would not be able to implement his program without creating serious social problems.

President's Reaction

PY241608 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1448 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (NA) -- President Reynaldo Bignone explained that there is no "ministerial crisis" and charged that rumors "which did not originate in government circles" were responsible for the fall of his economy minister, Jose Dagnino Pastore.

President Bignone was surrounded by reporters at 1100 upon leaving the Casa Rosada for the Foreign Ministry to attend a foreign service ceremony.

The meeting of the ministerial cabinet of the economic and social sector ended a little earlier, and the participants declined to make any comments.

"There is no ministerial crisis," the president stated, referring to the resignation of the economy minister. He added that the current economic policy "will not be changed." "I expect the continuity of this economic trend, which I consider moderate," he stated.

He then denied that Dagnino Pastore's resignation "is directly related to the reported increase in salaries." "The salary increase issue has only managed to bring forth what the minister called a disagreement of interests among the different sectors," the president stated. He charged the rumors "which did not originate in government circles" with being responsible for the resignation of Dagning Pastore.

President Bignone added that the salary increase will be reported today and includes public administration personnel. He stated: "A communique including the resolution will be released this afternoon. It will also include other subjects."

The president was asked whether the increase is in keeping with the request made by the unions, and he answered that "it is within government capabilities." "The country must understand once and for all that we are not on a bed of roses where everyone is trying to gain the best advantage," he stated.

He added that "the government has the obligation to keep calm before the interests of the different sectors." "I want to use this good opportunity to call all sectors to think. We are facing a critical situation. The government has not denied it at all. On the contrary, it has made it public. I have said that a critical situation is not solved miraculously."

He then stated that "the increase I have just authorized is within government capabilities. We listened to all sectors before making this decision," he explained.

The reporters then told him about the rumors revealed by journalists that the unions will reportedly reject with possible coercive measures increases of 400,000 and 800,000 pesos. President Bignone responded: "Do you know what they would be doing? They would be aggravating the situation of the workers. This is the reason why I am making a call to all sectors to think. All sectors, and not just the union sector."

He admitted that he already has "in mind" the designation of Dagnino Pastore's successor, and that "he will be designated very soon."

In response to a question, Bignone said that the terms of Dagnino Pastore's resignation "are absolutely correct."

"I have talked a lot with the economy minister on the subject," Bignone added. "I admit that I talked with him last night and that he tendered his resignation this morning."

Bignone stated that "Dr Dagnino Pastore's main contention is his belief that he has not been successful in reconciling the interests of every sector into a whole. For this reason, he wants to give freedom of action to the president so that he can find some other person who will have a better chance to achieve that reconciliation of interests. Dagnino Pastore now believes that he is hindering the achievement of this reconciliation."

Asked whether Dagnino's resignation implied a "ministerial crisis," Bignone replied: "It is not a ministerial crisis. It is a minister's resignation.

"If you want to call that a ministerial crisis, then go ahead," Bignone said. "Dagnino Pastore will shortly be replaced and Engineer Conrado Bauer is currently serving as ad interim economy minister."

Asked whether Dagnino's resignation will alter the present economic policy, Bignone replied: "No, no. That is one of the things I have discussed with Dr Dagnino Pastore. I told him I wanted the present economic policy -- which I call one of moderation -- to be continued."

President Bignone was asked whether Dagnino's resignation was a result of the wage hike issue. Bignone replied: "It does not directly result from the wage hike issue but it has something to do with it."

Bignone stated that "the wage hike issue has enhanced what Minister Dagnino referred to as an inability to reconcile the interests of the various sectors into one."

"Now, here I can tell you that what has caused this situation was the great number of rumors and reports, which I deeply regret. However, all these rumors and reports did not originate in government circles."

In response to another question, President Bignone confirmed that the wage increases will be known today, and said: "I have just approved a resolution in this regard." However, he declined to give figures, "because the pertinent communique includes many other points and not just figures."

In conclusion, Bignone said that the announcement will be made this afternoon through a communique which contains the resolution "which I have just approved during the meeting with the cabinet."

New Economy Minister

PY242145 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2135 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (NA) -- It has been reported at the Casa Rosada that Dr Jorge Wehbe has been appointed economy minister and will assume his post tomorrow at 0900.

New Minister's Statements

PY250335 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0025 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (NA) -- The newly-appointed economy minister, Jorge Wehbe, admitted tonight that the administration he will take over tomorrow will be "the most difficult" of all those he has headed.

Making statements to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Wehbe noted that he accepted the invitation to succeed Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore "because I have faith in the country."

His appointment was announced tonight after a meeting he held with President Reynaldo Bignone at Government House.

Wehbe refused to elaborate on any of the various questions of current concern, but indicated that "with all dedication I will seek solutions to the problems affecting us."

The new minister's residence is located on Uruguay Street. Some of the neighbors said that the street enjoys some prestige, undoubtedly because former Justice and Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli used to live there and former President Roberto Viola occupied two offices on the same street before he was nominated.

Saying that this is the third time he will occupy the post of economy minister, Wehbe commented that "this time it will be the most difficult." He was economy minister in the governments of Arturo Frondizi and Gen Alejandro Lanusse.

During a brief and informal conversation, the minister-designate said that the most worrisome problems stem from the country's internal climate, not from the foreign debt or the Malvinas war. Wehbe added that during this transition period, the citizenry has to understand the serious difficulties the country is experiencing and has to be tolerant and respectful of each other. He said that all sectors must exercise moderation and stay calm in order to find a path leading to a new constitutional era.

Jorge Wehbe will take office tomorrow in a ceremony to be held at Government House beginning at 0900.

The new minister is a member of the Mediterranea Foundation just like Domingo Cavallo, the president of the Central Bank, who has resigned.

In his private life, the new minister is the owner of an asphalt paving company and, as a lawyer, specialized in finance.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT CAVALLO RESIGNS 24 AUG

PY250138 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0045 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (TELAM) -- Central Bank President Domingo Felipe Cavallo this afternoon resigned from his post to express his disagreement over decisions adopted concerning wages and reactivation.

In a terse resignation note addressed to President Bignone, Cavallo said: It has been an honor for me to share the patriotic responsibility you assumed at such difficult moments for the nation.

After stating that the financial reform is now fully underway, Cavallo said he always considered this reform to be indispensable to start resolving the remaining serious socio-economic problems afflicting our fatherland.

Cavallo concluded his note by stating: Aware of the decisions your excellency adopted today concerning the income and domestic reactivation policy, I deem it my obligation to resign my post to facilitate your task.

GENERAL FLOURET REPORTEDLY GIVEN 15-DAY SENTENCE

PY242225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1430 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (NA) -- Brig Gen Ricardo Roberto Flouret, commander of the 7th Infantry Brigade stationed in Corrientes, has been punished with a 15-day arrest, it was learned in military circles. The army commander in chief himself yesterday afternoon informed General Flouret of his arrest, which he will have to serve at a II Corps garrison.

According to reliable sources, the arrest was ordered due to critical remarks made by General Flouret at the last meeting of infantry generals held on Monday, 9 August, at Campo de Mayo.

At that time, the brigadier generals (one of whom was Flouret) expressed their concern over some positions of the current administration of Gen Reynaldo Bignone. The generals were reportedly particularly concerned about the manner in which the following issues were being treated relations with the United States; negotiation of the foreign debt; low salaries, which primarily affect the low income sectors; and the situation of those officers and noncommissioned officers who were involved in military operations in the Malvinas Islands.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ENVOYS EXPRESS FALKLAND VIEWS

PY241251 Paris AFP in Spanish 0028 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Havana, 23 Aug (AFP) -- The status quo in the south Atlantic is precarious because Great Britain has taken no action to permit the possibility of a definite cessation of hostilities over the Malvinas in the near future, envoys of the Argentine Foreign Ministry stated here today.

For Buenos Aires, the situation regarding the islands is officially considered as a provisional and precarious cessation of hostilities, said Guillermo de la Plaza and Oscar Torres Avalos, members of an Argentine Government mission touring Central America and the Caribbean to coordinate this region's support for Argentina's claim over the Malvinas.

De La Plaza and Avalos were received today by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Deputy Foreign Minister, Ricardo Alarcon. Tonight the Argentine envoys will return to Buenos Aires via Lima.

In a press conference, the Argentine envoys said they were fully satisfied with their conversations with the Cuban Government, which were maintained with due regard to the principles of mutual respect and political plurality.

After the Malvinas war, relations between Buenos Aires and Washington are diplomatically maintained, but obviously they are not at their best, we believe that it is the United States' turn to speak, Avalos stated.

On his part, De La Plaza elaborated by saying "The United States must change its attitude, because we were not the ones who abandoned the American community."

Nevertheless, he indicated that the visit U.S. Ambassador-at-large Vernon Walters paid to Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari in Santo Domingo was in general terms courteous.

As for the British refusal to undertake negotiations over the Malvinas, the Buenos Aires' envoys said that the question is included in the agenda of the upcoming UN General Assembly at the initiative of Mexico with the support of 20 Latin American countries.

Both De La Plaza and Avalos stated that we will do everything in the public limelight of the United Nations and in accordance with Resolutions 2065 and 502, yet any hostility may upset the precarious situation in the south Atlantic and, should that happen, it will be the entire responsibility of Great Britain.

Our struggle for our Malvinas Islands is part of the anticolonial struggle and Argentina will continue to militate in the Nonaligned Movement, whose support has been invaluable, the Argentine diplomats said.

Regarding the Ecuadorean proposal to create a hemispheric organization without the participation of the United States but with that of Cuba, they said that Argentina agrees to examine any initiative along that line in a spirit of solidarity with broad mindedness and with utmost care.

U.S. ORDERED ARGENTINA 'TO INVADE MALVINAS'

PY241311 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0155 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Mar del Plata, 23 Aug (NA) -- Former Peronist Governor of San Juan Eloy Camus has reported here that last year the United States ordered Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, then commander in chief of the army, to invade the Malvinas Islands.

"I had to say this some day: When former President Galtieri travelled to the United States last year, he received and accepted the order from Washington to invade the Malvinas Islands," Camus told local reporters. He added that "in that way, the United States would have finally resolved the issue."

Camus said that he learned about this issue because "when Galtieri returned, he revealed the news to a friend of his who is also very close to me. He is someone with much prestige and very responsible."

The former San Juan governor did not reveal the identity of his source. Camus added that "the United States and its representatives have destroyed us economically, and they also want to destroy Peronism because it is the strongest threat to those involved in multinational companies and their nefarious interests."

FORMER ENVOY TO CUBA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

PY232130 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The former Argentine ambassador to Cuba, [Rafael Maximiamo Vazquez], who has recently been appointed to fill the same post in Mexico, has returned to this country. In a dialogue with newsmen at Ezeiza International Airport, the diplomat said that Argentine-Cuban relations are interesting since they have proven that countries with different ideologies and philosophies of life can coexist and have satisfactory relations.

Vazquez stated that it is important to develop common interests with Cuba since it became clear during the Malvinas conflict that nations with the same life style as ours had divergent interests. The Malvinas war marked a fundamental point in Latin American relations, Ambassador Vazquez continued, because it was at that point that something appeared that is called solidarity.

Regarding trade with Cuba, the ambassador said that the market of that country is very competitive because it is a buyer country with 20 percent of its foreign trade with Western countries. He explained that the West European countries, Japan and Canada can bid and compete with Argentina with a higher technological level. Vazquez then disclosed that Argentine sold 300 trucks with spare parts to the Cubans last year, which proved a profitable deal for Argentine companies.

Ambassador Vazquez concluded by asserting that Cuba has supported Argentine sovereignty over the south Atlantic islands since before the current regime and shares the common Latin American position.

UN'S YELISEYEV ARRIVES 24 AUG ON L.A. TOUR

PY250120 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Relay from Ezeiza International Airport]

[Text] Viktor Yeliseyev, director of the Foreign Relations Division of the UN Public Information Department, arrived in Buenos Aires at noon today on a tour of Latin America to visit UN information centers. During his stay in the country, he will meet with media representatives and officials of the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

Mr Yeliseyev has a doctorate in international relations from the University of Moscow. He began his diplomatic career in 1956 at the Soviet embassies in the Sudan and united Arab republic of Kenya [as heard]. In May, 1969, he was named adviser of the Soviet Foreign Ministry press department, and prior to his appointment at the United Nations, was chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's 3d Department for African Affairs.

This is Dr Yeliseyev's first visit to Argentina. Asked whether his visit was somehow related to the Malvinas issue, he said: By no means will I discuss the Malvinas issue in Argentina. In reply to another question, he said: I will not comment either on the significance our organization attaches to Argentina since Argentina's significance was clearly demonstrated in the recent UN deliberations on the Malvinas conflict. Argentina is an important country and I wanted to visit it first on this tour of Latin American countries.

NEW MEASURES ON FUND TRANSFERS RELEASED

PY241538 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Aug 82 Section 2 p 3

[Excerpt] The Argentine Central Bank [BCRA] has decided to allow the institutions authorized to carry out exchange operations to carry out two kinds of operations directly and without previous authorization from the BCRA.

The first case refers to "swap" operations related to payments of Argentine debts for imports whose applications have been submitted up to 27 July 1982 and which were due on that date.

The new measure also includes the transfer of currency abroad for paying those debts as long as the transfers are included in what was previously established and as long as the swap operations are carried out simultaneously.

The BCRA has explained that the amount of money used in the "swap" operations within the new regulations cannot be lower than the amount of [illegible] for imports which are canceled.

SUPREME COURT CONFIRMS SENTENCE OF MRS PERON

PY241808 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The Supreme Court has rejected an appeal of a sentence by the Criminal Court against former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron. The Criminal Court sentenced the former president to 7 years imprisonment and disqualification for life from holding public posts for misappropriation of funds of the defunct Solidarity Crusade.

The decision released by the Suprme Court also rejects the appeals presented on behalf of (Norma Beatruz de Lopez Rega) and (Antonio Brunello), who are also accused of fraudulent administration and repeated misappropriation of public funds.

INTERIOR MINISTRY: ELECTION PLANS CHANGED

PY241454 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] We have no intention of holding on to power, we have not become vain or arrogant, we continue to be simple people as usual and we want to get out as soon as possible from a responsibility which must be shared by the entire population. These remarks were made by Interior Minister Edgar Rojas Ruiz yesterday.

The minister also said that plans for holding elections in April 1983 have been changed as a result of the political talks and in view of the position taken by political parties who are opposed to the law which must regulate the elections. He emphasized that the current government emerged from the mandate and will of the armed forces and that the government will maintain its flexible and open attitude toward the political parties through dialogue aimed at finding joint solutions.

Asked about the possibility of abolishing the 1965 electoral law, the minister said that it is up to the government to make a decision. He explained, however, that this decision will be made based on an overall understanding. Regarding relations with the Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, Rojas Ruiz said: We believe that relations will be maintained at a high level with ideas aimed at helping the democratization process. In conclusion, the minister said in answer to a question about his ministry's budget, that he cannot be blamed for having received the ministry with a high deficit.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, TEACHERS ON ARMED GANGS

PY241420 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 9 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] University teachers, students and administrative workers of the Greater University of San Andres [UMSA] have denounced the formation of armed groups within this university.

A communique signed by Carlos Recacochea and Patricio Guerrero regrets that the Bolivian university executive committee is headed by Ramon Rada and that the clique made up of Mancilla, Cosio, Cajias, Escobar and others has intervened in UMSA affairs.

The teachers, students and administrative workers also accuse this "clique" of delaying payment of salaries, budget expenditures and other expenses. They add that these irregularities take place as a consequence of the squandering and misappropriation of university funds in favor of the following political parties: UDP [People's Democratic Union], MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], PCB [Bolivian Communist Party], the Revolutionary Workers Party and the Socialist Party.

The communique signers also claim that the university workers union is not valid, stating that those who attended the national congress of this sector only represented the UDP-MIR party tickets established at the university years ago.

The communique also regrets the 5 August events and states that the demonstration was organized by the UDP, MIR, PCB and ELN [National Liberation Army].

Finally, the communique also charges that groups of armed gangs led by Teoponte guerrilla survivors and other terrorist groups who returned from abroad are occupying UMSA installations.

NEED FOR 'APPROPRIATE UNDERSTANDING' WITH U.S.

PY212011 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 8 Aug 82 p A 3

[Editorial: "An Understanding With the U.S."]

[Text] One of the current basic needs of Chilean foreign policy is to reach an appropriate understanding with the United States and with the other powerful countries which govern international life. Without prejudice to the cooperation our country may achieve with its neighboring countries or to the Latin American reintegration process Chile is pursuing, the normalization of Chilean relations with those powerful countries would be an element of stability and a major guarantee for permanent security in the country.

It may seem contradictory to refer to a normalization in this field when diplomatic declarations are generally inclined to underscore the point that such relations are already optimal and that there are no problems. However, when we analyze the facts, we find that there are problems and that these problems are not of a minor nature. Although the diplomacy of antagonism which prevailed during Carter's administration has been replaced by another kind of diplomacy of a cooperative nature, this does not mean that a fully satisfactory agreement between the two countries has been reached and that the possibility of a political deterioration in the future can be dismissed.

There can be little doubt that President Reagan's government has sought a rapprochement with our country in view of its close ideological ties with some sectors and because of the U.S. policy designed to strengthen ties with friendly nations, recognizing the Chilean contribution to defending Western values and to halting Soviet expansionism in the world. Our country's strategic position, above all that of its southernmost part, the importance of which has been enhanced by the recent south Atlantic conflict, is now being perceived to a certain extent.

But it would be a mistake to infer from this policy that the United States may have abandoned the democratic and humanitarian principles which are the pillars of its society and which consequently inspire its foreign policy. Although the U.S. Government was not as explicit as would have been desirable in this field at the beginning -- which has probably led to misunderstandings -- one can see that it has recently been giving special emphasis to those principles. This important aspect is what has prevented our country from fully normalizing its relations with the United States as well as with Western Europe, Japan and other important democratic nations.

Above and beyond the tasks which are proper for diplomacy, the key for reaching a sound understanding lies in a progressive institutionalization of our own democratic system in keeping with the Chilean political tradition. Many measures might be adopted that would contribute to a more flexible national political atmosphere from now on which would benefit the conduct of our foreign relations and still not prejudice the steps envisaged in the constitution for the transition period.

It must also be born in mind concerning the United States in particular that the opportunity for normalizing relations with it must be taken advantage of immediately since the upcoming congressional elections, and the atmosphere prior to the presidential elections which will prevail thereafter, might thwart this opportunity.

Our country's political and diplomatic experience indicates that the soundness of the Chilean institutions and its foreign policy -- which at the same time are the pillars of its international security -- essentially depends on the full observance of its constitutional system. The present Chilean relations with the United States and with other powerful countries prove that this experience continues to be valid.

PRESIDENT ON IMPROVEMENT OF JUSTICE SYSTEM

PA242220 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1720 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Statement by Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas to members of the Supreme Court, the State Council and the Disciplinary Tribunal at Narino Palace on 23 August -- recorded]

[Excerpts] I wanted this first meeting with the magistrates, councilmen and members of the Disciplinary Tribunal to be a joint one so I could hold an in-depth discussion with all of you on all our ideas regarding the manner in which justice could be dispensed properly for the good of our compatriots.

In thinking about this subject, at the time of choosing the members of the cabinet, I thought first of all about choosing a magistrate, an academician, a jurist, someone like Professor Bernardo Gaitan Mahecha, who has been training, studying for at least 40 years for the post of minister of justice, making an intensive effort over this lengthy period for the people to see in him, as they undoubtedly do, a mirror image of a magistrate.

At this point, we are in a crisis because the traditional defects of procedural laws, despite periodic efforts to modernize them, are worsened by de facto phenomena that generate more requirements for the courts. Moreover, the state has not done enough to modernize the procedures and to provide the necessary resources to permit prompt and full justice as prescribed by the constitution.

All this means, honorable magistrates, council and members of the Disciplinary Tribunal, that we are faced with a formidable challenge to which we should respond with firmness and an open mind in order fo find solutions that give the state the necessary means -- in the civil, penal, labor and administrative areas -- by which people can find solutions to their conflicts and which will protect the citizens' security by providing for the prompt and effective investigation and suppression of crime.

Although the Justice Ministry served for a long time as a kind of Cinderella of the executive branch, in recent years it has received an injection of funds that have allowed the various ministers to intensify their investment programs and speed up the operation of the justice system. To this budget situation are added legal factors like Law 28-80 of judicial emergency, which has made it possible to achieve greater effectiveness in the administration of justice. However, the country views with great concern the overall inefficiency of the judicial system, which has direct repercussions on community morale. Impunity is undoubtedly one of the main factors of civil insecurity and has become one of the main concerns of the public, both urban and rural.

Regrettably, we know that there is no system of judicial supervision and we know that judges also lack the physical means of doing their job dynamically. Some posts are unfilled, as is the case of penal procedures, and as a common rule, judges and courts are overflowing with cases, the resolution of which is delayed simply because the judges are overburdened, while the available funds are clearly insufficient and can meet only a minimal percentage of the demand.

To resolve this situation, the government is determined to study and support proposals for constitutional amendments of the justice system that are presented to congress; to improve judicial supervision and, of course, to implacably sanction every case of immorality; to study the advantages of a [law of] judicial emergency that would give the country peace of mind by maintaining order without having to resort to a state of siege; to organize the justice system and to employ computerized means of information that permit increased speed and make possible the supervision and control of the work done by judges; to review the system of preventive arrest so that the cases of persons under preventive arrest are resolved speedily.

FARC DIVIDED ON PEACE TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

PA241747 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] The self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, are divided over the peace offer made by the 19 April Movement, M-19, according to former leftist candidate Gerardo Molina. He said: According to reports I have received, which seem reliable, I understand that the FARC is divided. He said that a powerful group in FARC wants to continue with their armed struggle. Meanwhile, another large sector wants peace talks with the government.

Molina spoke today at noon in the great reportage feature on the Super network. He suggested that the government take advantage of the split in FARC to advance toward the cherished goal of total national peace. Molina said that it would be extremely difficult to attain peace during Belisario Betancur's administration. He said: I am not fooling myself because according to General Landazabal, the only way to deal with subversive forces is to overcome them physically.

Molina said he is openly pessimistic regarding the possibilities of gaining peace for the country in view of the defense minister's position. He accused the minister of making it impossible to attain a civilized solution.

Molina said that he does not believe that Cuba is backing the M-19 because it is basically a nationalistic movement. Molina said that the M-19 always speaks as if it were a great superpower, and this is a disadvantage. He said that this circumstance makes it even harder to attain peace.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AGREES TO TALKS WITH GUERRILLAS

PA221554 Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, 21 Aug (AFP) -- The Colombian [Catholic] Church today announced that it agreed to hold peace talks with the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas but demanded that the subversive group recognize the church as a religious and not a political entity.

Monsignor Mario Revollo, president of the Colombian Episcopal Conference, said that "There is no doubt that the church has been, is and will be the standard bearer of peace and harmony among all Colombians." However, the prelate added that more justice and social equality are required from the government in order to achieve the pacification of the country, where political struggle started in 1948.

"Peace is the product of justice, and as long as social injustice, immorality and a state of depression exists, there will be no peace. Wealth has to be redistributed and work must be provided," said Monsignor Revollo.

In a message disseminated a week ago, the M-19 expressed the urgent need for a national dialogue with the unions, government, church and other sectors to achieve a peace agreement.

Belisario Betancur's administration has said that it is holding out a white peace flag for the guerrillas, whom it has called brothers and invited to help bring peace to Colombia.

BRIEFS

NEW BOGOTA MAYOR -- Conservative Augusto Ramirez Ocampo has been appointed new mayor of Bogota and will be sworn in this afternoon by President Belisario Betancur. He is the first Conservative mayor of Bogota's special district in the past decade. [Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 17 Aug 82 PA]

NEW COLORADO MOVEMENT ISSUES MANIFESTO

PY241215 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 23 Aug 82 p 13

[Text] The Authentic Colorado Movement [MAC] has issued a manifesto stating the political and partisan objectives of the movement. Mario Milciades Melgarejo and Ruben Veron, who have been arrested recently, are members of this movement.

The first objective to be sought is to "peremptorily assert unity despite differences within the great and glorious family of the Colorado Party."

To attain that goal, the signatories of the manifesto will ask the authorities of the National Republican Association (Colorado Party) to call a special assembly or at least a "solemn session" of the party's governing board in order "to consider and implement" as a single point on the agenda, "the third and final reunion of the great Colorado family."

Likewise, MAC intends to carry out "a moral and civic cleansing" within the ranks of the party because there is danger to the party in the infiltration by "numerous newcomers" who may be gaining important positions in the national political arena.

MAC will endeavor to obtain its recognition as an auxiliary body of the party leadership. Its members will engage in all sorts of activities appropriate for Colorado citizens "in order to support distinguished party leaders in their efforts to contain heavy-handedness and the audaciously antidemocratic and mercenary activities of the 'newcomers and plotters,' who are also known as 'pseudo-Colorados,' 'speckled hens,' etcetera; the people who through the most shameless Machiavellianism are even trying to reach leading positions within the party."

Lastly, the MAC manifesto states that the imprisonment of Veron and Melgarejo constitutes "a gross and unfortunate attempt at repressing the patriotism, democratic convictions and unquestionable authenticity of these courageous Colorado leaders."

AUTHENTIC RADICAL LEADERS, OTHERS ARRESTED

PY212239 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 21 Aug 82 p 9

[Text] It has been reported to ULTIMA HORA that the chairman of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, Juan Manuel Britez Florentin, its secretary, Miguel Abdon Saguier, and four members of that party were arrested last night "because they were holding a meeting of a political nature without the appropriate permission."

The arrests were made at a private residence located in the Republicano District, where Benitez Florentin had gone to make contact with district leaders. The arrests were made by police officers of the Eighth Precinct. No explanation for the arrests were given to the wives of the political leaders, although they were told that the men would be transferred to police headquarters.

Mrs Benitez Florentin said that she had been informed last night of the arrests of the political leaders.

At approximately midnight they [the wives] visited the precinct and demanded information. Despite the fact that they were given no explanation regarding the arrests, they were asked to provide food for four persons.

During the course of this morning, lawyer Francisco de Vargas visited the police precinct in order to find out the charges on which the political leaders were arrested. The names of the four other persons who were arrested are: Jose A. Martinez, 53; De Los Santos Mayot, 50; Dario Mayot, 24; and Claudio Torrasca, 32.

COURT ASKED TO ORDER ABC COLOR NEWSMAN'S RELEASE

PY242237 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] A writ of "habeas corpus" was filed yesterday before the Supreme Court of behalf of Ramon Santiago Moreno, the ABC COLOR correspondent in the city of Luque.

The writ requests that the court send a note ordering the Asuncion police to present Moreno in court in order for his release to be effected. He was detained in Luque at noon on 17 August.

Moreno has been held incommunicado at the investigations department, which thus far has not made known the reasons for his arrest. It is expected that the court will send the appropriate request for information to the Asuncion police today.

DIPLOMAT ARRESTED IN INDIA FOR GOLD SMUGGLING

PY241237 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 24 Aug 82 p 7

[Text] According to international news agency reports received by our newspaper from Bombay, India, Gen Timoteo Alvarenga, Paraguayan ambassador to the Republic of China and South Korea, was arrested in Bombay charged with smuggling gold into the country. According to the reports, Alvarenga is under arrest in Bombay prison and he will have to stay there until 6 September, 1982.

Judge G. S. Kotwal ordered the Paraguayan diplomat's imprisonment without the possibility of his being released on bail. Judge Kotwal withheld a release-on-bail petition that was lodged by Ram Jathmanani, Alvarenga's counsel for the defense, who is one of the most distinguished lawyers in India and a member of Parliament.

The Paraguayan ambassador arrived in Bombay last Wednesday from Singapore on a Lufthansa flight. He was carrying a briefcase and he told the customs officer that he had nothing to declare. However, as Alvarenga was leaving the airport, an intelligence officer stopped him and ordered him to open his briefcase. Alvarenga, invoking diplomatic immunity, refused to open the briefcase, so the intelligence officer forced it open. Alvarenga is not accredited to the Indian Government.

According to the reports, the briefcase contained 18 gold bars in packages stamped with the seal "Property of the Republic of Paraguay."

According to the report made by the Indian customs office, the gold bars weighed 1 kilo each and their selling price in India amounts to 2.98 million rupees, approximately $330,000. This price greatly exceeds the current gold price on the international market.

It is inferred from the reports disseminated by the news agencies that the Indian Government has been investigating gold smuggling for some time now. Gen Timoteo Alvarenga was charged by the Indian authorities with having carried out similar missions carrying loads of gold.

It was also reported that gold belongs to a Taiwanese citizen by the name of Vo Ngo, who paid 55,000 rupees, approximately $6,000, to the Paraguayan diplomat for transporting the gold. Ngo was also arrested at the Bombay airport along with Alvarenga and was immediately dispatched to the prison on the orders of Judge Kotwal.

41 DIE IN VILCASHUAMAN TERRORIST ATTACK

PY241521 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Approximately 41 persons died yesterday during the terrorist attack against Vilcashuaman located 110 km southeast of Ayacucho. Reports from Vilcashuaman indicate that three policemen who were seriously wounded during the attack were evacuated to Ayacucho. The policemen will reportedly arrive in Lima shortly.

The interior minister and the civil guard director, who immediately travelled to Vilcashuaman, ordered the evacuation of the wounded policemen.

In the central square of Vilcashuaman, the authorities could still find traces of the confrontation. They could observe large blood stains and even parts of human bodies as a result of the dynamite explosions.

The Vilcashuaman police precinct was totally destroyed. Official sources have denied reports that several civil guards were taken hostage. It was also reported that the terrorists raided a shop owned by the Mendoza family and stole cash and supplies before escaping. The subversives carried away their wounded, weapons and some dead in two trucks.

The policemen and the terrorists who died during the attack will be buried today. 2d Lt (Victor Marino Miranda) is among the victims of the attack. He leaves a wife. (Marino Miranda) had been promoted to lieutenant only a few days ago.

Civil Guards (Nestor de los Vasquez), (Juan Costines Santos), (Maradi Hermosa) and (Oscar Morales Cumpa) were also killed during the attack.

President Fernando Belaunde Terry has ordered that the premises of the District Council of Vilcashuaman, which served as the guard post's headquarters, be totally rebuilt. A commission of the Development Corporation of Ayacucho has travelled to Vilcashuaman to appraise the damage and to draw up the plans for rebuilding the guard post.

The terrorist escalation also affected Lima yesterday. Unscrupulous persons caused alarm among the personnel of various state-owned enterprises through anonymous calls saying that explosive devices had been placed on their premises. (Acincop) [expansion unknown], Siderperu [Peruvian State Iran and Steel Enterprise] and Petroperu [State Petroleum Agency] evacuated their personnel, fearing attacks against their premises.

The most deplorable of the anonymous calls, it was indicated, was the one made to Santa Rosa Hospital, since it could have unleashed a dramatic collective panic.

The police reports refer to other attacks against various movie theaters in Lima. The explosion of home-made bombs destroyed some seats and caused panic among the audience.

All the Peruvian people condemn these terrorists attacks and are requesting that the armed forces forcefully intervene against the terrorists attempting to create chaos in the country.

Regarding President Belaunde's statement that these criminals ought to be considered traitors to the homeland, the justice minister said that President Belaunde's statement poses a challenge to the lawmakers and specialists in criminal law, who are analyzing whether President Belaunde's request is viable.

The bodies of the policemen who were murdered during the clash with the terrorists in Vilcashuaman in Ayacucho arrived in Lima yesterday in an atmosphere of great anguish. The coffins, which were transported to the capital by their civil guard fellow partners, were met by their distressed relatives. The bold civil guards who lost their lives during the brutal terriorist attack in Vilcashuaman in Ayacucho will be buried today.

Death Penalty Sought

PY250208 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1808 GMT 24 Aug 82

[by Kevin Dunn]

[Excerpts] Lima, 24 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Politicians today demanded that political murder be punished with the death penalty in the wake of the funeral of the latest victims of the worst wave of guerrilla violence since the reestablishment of democracy in Peru.

Deputies of the ruling conservative coalition expressed their full support for an executive branch proposal to extend the death penalty in cases of murder by political extremists.

Requests were also made for the government to regard terriorists as traitors and to outlaw all those parties linked to them.

These irate reactions by politicians took place in the wake of the death of six policemen in an attack that occurred in the strife-torn southern region of Ayacucho.

More than 200 policemen supported by helicopters of the Air Force were dispatched to Ayacucho to hunt for the guerrillas, who fled taking an undetermined number of their wounded.

Guerrilla forces attacked Ayacucho last night again and caused a blackout by blowing a power pylon. Shots were also heard but the police said there were no casualties.

The feelings of the congressmen were summed up by Daniel Linares, a deputy for the ruling party, who demanded the application of the stiffest measures. These acts reveal the existence of an organization bent on armed struggle which must be eradicated as soon as possible, he said.

ALVAREZ 'CONFIDANT' CREATING THIRD PARTY

PY241901 Paris AFP in Spanish 1737 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Aug (AFP) -- The creation of a great third Uruguayan political party based on a patriotic union of the two traditional (Blanco, Conservative and Colorado, Liberal) parties, consisting of party dissidents, will be announced next month.

This was revealed by Council of State member Col Nestor Bolentini, who some time ago suggested the formation of such a political organization, which many have called the party of the process.

According to Bolentini, great popular support is essential for the process to end peacefully and orderly, and to achieve this, it is necessary to have a patriotic union to safeguard democracy.

He added that there is hope that the process will end with the popular support necessary so that democracy will be really effective and firm in Uruguay with elections such as those held in 1971 (the last one held in the country) in which whomever wins will win by a difference of 10,000 votes. He said that otherwise there will be no stable democracy because there will be no effective government as the country requires.

Considered among various circles a confidant of President Gregorio Alvarez, Bolentini stated that his political party will talk with the other groups in search of party unity. There will be no consultations with the extremes of the left or of the right, and especially with Marxism in Uruguay, he stated.

ARISMENDI, SIENRA TO ARGENTINA FOR TRADE TALKS

PY241801 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The economy minister and the foreign trade director travelled to Buenos Aires this morning. Valentin Arismendi and Jorge Sienra left for Buenos Aires early today to resolve a series of problems that have arisen in the trade between the two countries.

El Espectador learned that Arismendi and Sienra first went to the Uruguayan Embassy upon their arrival in Buenos Aires. Then they went to the headquarters of the Argentine Foreign Trade Department along with members of the Argentine Trade and Economic Department. Arismendi and Sienra were first received by Fraguio and Caminotti, the two highest-ranking foreign trade officials. The meeting continues right now.

Arismendi and Sienra are attempting to resolve the problem brought about by the restrictions imposed by the Argentine Government on Uruguayan imports. These restrictions are precluding the possibility of satisfactorily implementing the trade agreement entered into between Uruguay and Argentina.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. CITED ON ECONOMIC CRISIS

PA250318 Mexico International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The Mexican ambassador in the United States, Bernardo Sepulveda, today rejected in Washington the possibility that the economic crisis in the country could affect its independence or its foreign policy concerning Central America and the Caribbean. The diplomatic representative reiterated that the Mexican Government favors a peaceful negotiated solution of the conflicts affecting countries like El Salvador and opposes any military alternative.

Sepulveda noted that the recent statement by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, Thomas Enders, that a process of disarmament and demilitarization should be applied in Central America marks a change in U.S. foreign policy toward the area.

The Mexican amgassador also rejected the idea that the agreement to advance $1 billion to Mexico for oil purchases to the United States compels Mexico to make political concessions. It was a strictly financial operation without any conditions, Sepulveda stressed, pointing out that Mexico's foreign policy is based on principles, not on economic values.

GOVERNMENT ASKS FOR $4.5 BILLION IMF BAILOUT

FL211215 Bridgetown CANA in English 0959 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, Aug 21, CANA-REUTER -- The Mexican peso rallied against the U.S. dollar yesterday as international bankers discussed measures to rescue the country's economy.

At the close of trading, it stood at around 100 against the dollar here compared with the 130 when markets reopened on Thursday for the first time for a week.

A market closure was ordered by the government because of a financial crisis which has forced Mexico to delay repayment of 10 billion of its $80 billion foreign debt. It has asked the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a $4.5 billion bail-out.

The peso was worth 27 to the dollar only last January.

The country discussed its plight, which follows the collapse of the oil market, with foreign bankers in New York yesterday.

IMF Grants Request

PA241546 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] In September, the IMF will grant Mexico $4.5 billion in special drawing rights that Mexico has as a member of that organization, according to officials of the Finance Secretariat and the Bank of Mexico.

(Salvador Arriola), director of international treasury affairs, and Alfredo Phillips Olmedo, assistant director of the Bank of Mexico, said that Mexico will report this week to the IMF on the disposition of the funds from the special drawing rights.

The Mexican report will be presented at the 19th meeting of governors of Latin America, Spain and the Philippines, to be held in Jamaica on Wednesday and Thursday, and at the IMF meeting scheduled to be held in September in Toronto, Canada.

At a news conference, the officials of the Finance Secretariat and the Bank of Mexico revealed that there is a possibility that Mexico will assume the executive directorship of the World Bank at the Jamaica meeting.

At the same meeting, Mexico will request an increase of between 100 and 120 percent in its IMF quotas in order to have a greater capacity in resources and negotiating power in the organization, said (Salvador Arriola) and Phillips Olmedo.

NICARAGUA FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT SHORTLY

FL232100 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2030 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Aug (NOTIMEX) — Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto will soon be meeting with his Mexican counterpart, Jorge Castaneda, to discuss Central American problems, the Nicaraguan Embassy announced here today. The embassy stressed Mexico's important role in settling Central American problems because of its three standing principles of non-intervention, self-determination and peaceful negotiation.

D'Escoto's visit was announced just 10 days after the U.S. Senate granted President Ronald Reagan authority to use troops and arms in the struggle against communism in Central America.

The actual date of the two foreign ministers' meeting is still under consideration, according to Mexico's Secretariat of Foreign Relations. However, it is believed to be set for the end of this week or the beginning of next week.

CASTANEDA RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

FL241442 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1345 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Aug (NOTIMEX) — Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda has received copies of the credentials of the new ambassadors from Bulgaria, Vietnam, France and Nicaragua. They are Lyuben Avramov, 63, from Bulgaria; Nguyen Minh Phuong, 69, from Vietnam; Bernard Bochet, 66, from France, and Mauricio Cuadra, 29, from Nicaragua.

The diplomats conveyed to the Mexican foreign secretary greetings from their respective governments for Mexico's firm foreign policy, mainly in Central America.

NATIONAL GUARD DENIES PAREDES STEPPED DOWN

PA241428 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The officer in charge at the National Guard command last night denied to LA PRENSA insistent rumors that have been circulating in Panama City concerning the possible departure of Gen Ruben Dario Paredes as chief of that military organization. The spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said that yesterday's activities at headquarters were normal and that there have been no incidents in the high command of the armed organization.

The popular rumors, unconfirmed, which also caused concern in the interior of the country, indicated that "A" Avenue, where the National Guard headquarters is located, had been closed for 2 hours. The reason, it was reported, was due to problems at the National Guard.

The officer in charge denied all this and attributed it to simple speculation.

Rumors of Rift

PA241442 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Aug 82 p 8C

[From the "In a Few Words" column]

[Text] Yesterday the telephones in my home and at the newspaper office never stopped ringing. Friends, acquaintances and strangers called to give me the latest war reports from the uniformed front. These ranged from violent discussions in the General Staff to shootings, wounded colonels and armed clashes. However, at the time of writing this column, I still don't know what is happening. Nevertheless, one thing is certain: Confrontations will occur sooner or later. Until the rumors are confirmed or denied, all we can do is wait patiently.

Arias-Paredes Alliance

PA240430 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Aug 82 p 8C

[By Wilfi Jimenez]

[Text] "Arnulfo Arias Madrid could sit for the fourth time -- even before many could imagine -- in the carved presidential chair at the Palace of the Herons," an opposition leader asserted, citing an alleged "political alliance" between the Panamenist leader who has been ousted three times and Panama's current strongman, Gen Ruben Dario Paredes.

According to our source, such an alliance could bring about another shocking set of "compulsory suggestions" on the part of Gen Paredes in early September. Among the most important would be the formation of a "national unity government" and the convocation of a constituent assembly. The source adds that the new government, headed by Arnulfo Arias as president and Dulcidio Gonzalez or Carlos Eleta as vice president, would be charged with "correcting" the public administration and carrying out a clean electoral process in 1984 in order to hand over the Presidency to the candidate receiving the most votes. The source points out that another of the major recommendations to be made by the head of the Panamanian military would be elimination of Article 2 of the current Magna Carta, to display "effective retrenchment" of the National Guard and give full "freedom of action" to the new government.

The new cabinet would be formed of first-rank leaders from the Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD), the Popular Broad Front (Frampo), and the People's Party (PDP) on the government side.

And from the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement (Molirena), the Agrarian Labor Party (PLA), the Authentic Panamenist Party, the Popular Nationalist Party (PNP), the Liberal Party and the People's Action Party (PAPO) on the opposition side, the source adds. He also points out that the PAPO would join in order to foster "its constituent assembly."

Our source adds that all political circles affirm that on 30 July a strategy was "started off" to allow the strengthening of the "political bridge" through which the opposition parties might walk towards the so-called "government of national unity." With Royo in the presidency, the source said, that was really impossible. Yet once the often-announced change of presidents took place, it was the turn of De La Espriella -- the other man appointed by Omar Torrijos -- to play the role of "great" mediator in Panamanian political history. Our source indicates that this "alliance" will pave the way for "Paredes' departure" from the National Guard, leaving Col Armando Contreras as commander in chief for some 6 months and finally, after Contreras' retirement, leaving Col Manual Antonio Noriega, considered to be the "other" strongman within the garrison.

The source concluded by saying that once out of the National Guard, Paredes, who will have turned into a minister without portfolio and with the "political credit" of having propitiated a unity government to preserve the country's social peace, will be finally proclaimed by "everybody" as the sole candidate for the long-awaited 1984 presidential elections.

Paredes' Earlier Activities

PA241447 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 Aug 82 pp 10a, 8a

[Text] During a 3-day tour through the Province of Colon, Brig Gen Ruben Dario Paredes said that "We are hearing what all the sectors of Panamanian society have to say, because you are also Panamanians, and you have your own truths. We must respect and bear those truths in mind."

The commander in chief of the National Guard, accompanied by his staff, on Wednesday, 18 August, continued the series of meetings he had held the previous week with businessmen in Panama City. General Paredes met with top Panamanian labor leaders at the Washington Hyatt Hotel to discuss the country's present economic, political, and social situation. During the meeting, the labor leaders expressed concern about General Paredes' recent statements on changes to the labor code, national construction activities, the housing law and how to increase productivity in order to face the difficult economic situation experienced by many Panamanians.

General Paredes emphatically said that the labor sector can rest assured that it will not be deprived of the gains it has made in the last 14 years. He said, however, that the country needs all its active forces in order to proceed with its development. He also asked the labor leaders to continue to use dialogue in the quest for positive solutions to benefit the majority of Panamanians. He also said that a meeting between the national government, the workers and management must be held soon. Labor Minister Jose Montenegro and Finance and Treasury Minister Orville Goodin were present at the meeting.

Continuing the dialogue with the various sectors actively involved in the country's development that the National Guard commander has taken upon himself, General Paredes met on Thursday, 19 August, with the members of the Federation of Panamanian Students. Paredes said that they are a very important reprsentative group in our country.

Paredes continued his meetings on Friday, 20 August, when he visited the Jose Guardia Vega High School, where student representatives and delegations from the Province of Colon discussed solutions to the area's problems.

Students from the *Jose Cuardia Vega*, Abel Bravo, Rufo Garay and Simon Urbina Schools, as well as representatives of organized youth groups. discussed ways of solving the problems faced by thousands of the Atlantic coast residents. General Paredes told the students that pressure from youth groups, in this case from the Colon area, is necessary. He even proposed a meeting in less than 12 days between a commission representing the Colon students and officials of the Education, Housing, Finance and Treasury, and Social Welfare Ministries, as well as with Maj Fernando Quezada, commander of the 2nd Military Zone, in order to seek solutions to the problems that have been presented. The Colon students expressed their satisfaction over Paredes' proposal. They said they are truly interested in working for the economic and social betterment of the Province of Colon.

General Paredes met Friday afternoon with leaders of the People's Party headed by Secretary General Ruben Dario Souza. Finance and Treasury Minister Orville Goowin and Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt were present at this interview.

In the final stage of his tour, General Paredes, accompanied by members of his staff, met with a large group of unemployed Colon women who are attending a crash training program to be better able to face the present situation. Heeding their request, General Paredes instructed Lt Cols Julian Melo Borbua and Margarita Arango de Ferrufino to meet on Monday, 23 August, with the heads of this training program to coordinate resources and help the unemployed women.

At the end of his tour, General Paredes reached the conclusion, among others, that the Panamanian people are truly interested in maintaining the social peace existing in the country. He arrived at this conclusion from the statements made by the differentt sectors with which he met. It is clear that the social peace existing in our country has a price, which must be distributed equally, so that each of the groups or sectors that make up our society will feel responsible for maintaining this peace and will be ready at all times to defend it at whatever cost is necessary.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL PUBLISHES PARTY STATISTICS

PA232323 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 Aug 82 p 6-B

[Paid advertisement of the Electoral Tribunal of Panama]

[Text] Legally established political parties

Democratic Revolutionary Party	161,060
National Liberal Republic Movement	50,779
Liberal Party	47,870
People's Party	35,999
Christian Democratic Party	35,785
Broad Popular Front Party	34,866
Popular Action Party	33,720

-- Challenges to 1,512 members are on file at the Electoral Tribunal's legal office.

Political parties in the process of being registered

Popular Nationalist	30,968

-- Challenges to 10,632 [Popular Nationalist Party] members are on file at the Electoral Tribunal's legal office.

Panamenist Party (Toti-Buchismo)	24,227
Republican Party	10,441
Workers Socialist Party	5,273
Agrarian Labor Party	200
Nonaligned Revolutionary Movement	114

These membership figures of adherents include the year 1981 and part of 1982.

EL SALVADOR

JOINT FORCES CONTINUE OPERATION IN SAN VICENTE

PA241603 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 Aug 82 pp 7, 29

[Excerpts] According to military sources, joint forces of the 5th Infantry Brigade, Military Detachment No 2 and the Atlacatl Battalion, supported by the Salvadoran Air Force, yesterday continued to search out and destroy terrorist camps in a large section of San Vicente.

These actions began early this week with a classic "pincers movement" in order to then carry out a "hammer and anvil" operation.

This operation, which is called "Lt Col Mario Azenon Palma," is being carried out on the slopes of the San Vicente volcano and in the area that covers Santa Clara, Santo Dominco, San Esteban Catarina, San Sebastian, San Pedro, San Felipe, and their cantons and villages.

So far, it has been reported that the joint forces have destroyed several camps and have killed many guerrillas.

Meanwhile, it was reported that approximately 75 terrorists who were fleeing from the military operation in northern San Vicente Department attacked the small town of Tecoluca. National Guard and civil defense forces repelled the attack. The subversives hurled a grenade at the garrison, and a guardsman was wounded by the shrapnel. A guerrilla identified as "Commander Marcos" was shot to death. The guardsmen seized an M-1, a clip and 27 cartridges from him.

One of the harshest blows suffered by the army during the "Lt Col Mario Azenon Palma" operation was the ambush of an Atlacatl Battalion patrol on the detour to Santa Clara. In this operation, the guerrillas killed one soldier and wounded a corporal and five soldiers as well as a British television correspondent.

ARMED FORCES RELOCATE UPROOTED PEASANTS

PA241342 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Aug 82 pp 2, 22

[Excerpts] Col Napoleon Alvarado, commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade in San Vicente, announced yesterday at the offices of the Armed Forces Press Committee, ANDS. He also said that the "search operations' in the rural area of Tecoluca and at Chichontepec volcano are continuing without interruption.

Colonel Alvarado also reported that members of the 5th Brigade have confiscated vehicles and many head of cattle from the subversives and are returning them to their legitimate owners. Along with this antiguerrilla activity, 2,000 peasants are being relocated in Hacienda Guajoyo after being evicted by subversive groups, he added.

Problem

Col Napoleon Alvarado also said yesterday that the San Vincente military command now faces the problem of relocating nearly 2,000 refugees coming mostly from San Agustin, Usulutan.

He said they will be relocated in San Nicolas Lempa and the surrounding area. He also said that with help from the National Commission for Aid to Displaced Persons, Conades, these persons are presently receiving medical attention, and that food is being distributed according to a count of the displaced persons conducted by that institution.

WORKER-PEASANT ORGANIZATIONS ON AGRARIAN REFORM

PA241621 San Salvador ORIENTACION in Spanish 22 Aug 82 p 9

[Paid advertisement by the Salvadoran Association of Livestock-Agricultural Workers and Peasants; "Reality of the Agrarian Reform in El Salvador"]

[Excerpts] The following are the analyses and conclusions of the second national worker-peasant convention held on 24 July 1982 by the Democratic Popular Unity, UPD, and the Federation of Cooperative Associations of Agricultural-Livestock Production of El Salvador, Fedecopades. The UPD and the Fedecopades, as the organizations genuinely representing the interests and aspirations of the workers of our country -- in view of the spectacular, dangerous campaign in all the communications media unleashed by minority sectors seeking to halt and destroy the agrarian reform process -- advise the Salvadoran people and the peoples of the world of the conclusions of the second national worker-peasant convention regarding the reality of the agrarian reform in El Salvador.

Obstacles to the Agrarian Reform Process

In these critical moments the country is living through, we appeal to the conscience of the Salvadoran people so that they might learn of the serious obstacles faced by our brother peasants in developing the agrarian reform.

1. The enemies of the process -- minority groups, phantom organizations, and individuals infiltrated into some organizations of the state apparatus of the current temporary government -- have recently unleashed a vast campaign of calumny and disinformation seeking deceitfully to portray alleged failures of the agrarian reform and an alleged inability of the peasants to administer their cooperatives.

2. An inconsistent mentality still persists among some elements who, using their positions of power, aggravate the general violence that the cooperative movement and others who benefit by the agrarian reform have suffered directly, and which continues to claim many lives.

3. There exist no prompt or effective procedures on the part of the national financing system to grant supervised credit to the cooperatives and those benefiting from Decree 207, since the traditional mentality still prevails among many bank officials and at other financial institutions.

4. Serious deficiencies exist in the technical assistance given to the cooperatives by state organizations such as the Salvadoran Agrarian Transformation Institute, the Agriculture-Livestock Ministry, the Agricultural-Livestock Development Bank, and others; and there are officials, workers and technicians in these institutions who openly oppose the agrarian reform process.

Some laws, legal procedures and mechanisms have modifications pending, hindering the necessary actions for the consolidation of the first phase, the initiation of the second stage, the free organization of cooperatives and other agricultural-livestock workers associations and the free contracting of credit.

6. Currently there is a clear tendency on the part of groups opposed to the process, through some state organizations, to distort the current composition of the cooperatives and to convert them to their idea of traditional associations, using a capitalist mode of production, thus distorting the principle of solidarity within the social mode of production.

7. At present there is a total blockade of access by worker-peasant organizations and cooperatives to some information media. Therefore, the fundamental right of freedom of expression is violated. This contrasts with all the facilities granted by the communications media to the enemies of the process to campaign against the reform and the armed forces proclamation.

8. There exist clear deficiencies in the services of education, orientation and popular promotion in the agrarian reform cooperatives.

Conclusions

The Salvadoran workers are convinced that the prospects of the agrarian reform and the total materialization of its objectives and its scope, as contained in the armed forces proclamation and in the basic law, cannot be decided in the media. The only way to achieve these objectives fully is through the determined action of worker-peasant unity and the support of the military institution at this dangerous moment in which these reforms are threatened by the most reactionary forces, who subtly and covertly attempt to destroy the reforms to recover their privileges of the past.

The broad base of the democratic organizations demand that the government and the armed forces, without distorting the original basis of the agrarian reform, implement through their competent organizations all necessary actions to correct the problems mentioned above. We are willing to cooperate to this end and to remain vigilant in the defense of the dearest interests of the Salvadoran people.

[Signed] Political Committee of the UPD and Fedecopades, followed by signatures.

RIGHTS GROUP DEMANDS END TO PRISONER ABUSES

PA241620 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1808 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The Human Rights Commission of El Salvador [CDHES] has sent a note to the social communications media and to the competent supreme authorities asking for an end to the mistreatment of prisoners and of relatives visiting them. The commission asked that whatever is necessary be done to put an end to the deprivations suffered by political and common prisoners, to put an end to the privileges of prisoners who have influence, and to put an end to the abuses that prisoners with influence commit against political prisoners.

The commission recognized the importance of the educational work carried out by prisoners on behalf of other prisoners, asking that they be given necessary educational materials, which they have had trouble obtaining. The Human Rights Committee of El Salvador also called for freedom and unconditional liberty for all prisoners and missing persons and for the lifting of the state of siege.

FDR'S UNGO STRESSES NEED FOR NEGOTIATIONS

PA221356 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1835 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Report on statements made by Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, in response to questions from (Roxana Zuniga) of the international edition of LA NACION in Costa Rica on 3 August]

[Excerpts] El Salvador, lacking the capacity for economic, political and military autonomy, has become a virtual protectorate of the United States, Guillermo Manuel Ungo, former member of the Salvadoran Government junta, has said. Speaking slowly but firmly, the 50-year-old leader reiterated that the only way to save El Salvador is political negotiation among all the country's sectors.

However, as on other occasions, he resolutely refused to comment on the possible terms of that dialogue, saying: We do not want to present formulas beforehand that would make an understanding difficult.

Ungo made these statements in Costa Rica on 3 August, after he had participated in a seminar on youth and human rights in Latin America. The seminar took place from 2 to 5 August.

Ungo is currently president of the FDR, the political arm of the guerrillas, and the secretary general of the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement, MNR, a social democratic group.

Asked about his view of the political climate in El Salvador, Ungo said that the situation is difficult and complicated and that it is worsening, even at the regional level. El Salvador's case cannot be viewed in isolation. He said there is an overall strategy for the area -- as acknowledged by the Reagan administration itself -- on which decisons are based as to what is good or bad for our peoples, and in line with which all political, economic and military resources are used to achieve a solution that is for U.S. benefit, regardless of the wishes of our peoples and governments.

We have a government that does not even give the appearance of being reformist or centrist, but which is the incarnation and consolidation of the oligarchic and military structure, Guillermo Ungo said. He added: We have not set prior terms. We feel that for negotiation to be possible, one needs an open mind and a belief in dialogue -- not as a tactical instrument for maneuvering, but as a method for understanding. We feel that prior formulas should not be presented, because there would then be no possibility of advancing and of establishing alternatives. All this requires a willingness to make concessions. We believe that if there is one basic prerequisite, it is the desire to seek a democratic solution.

It is obvious and evident that without the FDR there can be no political solution, since it represents an important part of the Salvadoran people, the most important part as regards organized action, Ungo said in his interview with (Roxana Zuniga), which we have partially transmitted to you in this commentary.

Further Ungo Comments

PA240415 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 Aug 82 pp 5, 22

[Excerpts] Guillermo Manuel Ungo, leader of El Salvador's FDR, arrived in Venezuela to attend the ceremony proclaiming Jaime Lushinchi's candidacy. He met with the Democratic Action Party (AD), the Social Christian Party (COPEI) and the left; and some even say that he met with Luis Herrera Campins and Jose Napoleon Duarte -- since they presumably were in Venezuela simultaneously. Ungo said that only a broad dialogue and a pluralist understanding without tutelage can bring about a democratic solution in El Salvador. He said he is concerned over the possible regionalization of the conflict.

Ungo talked with EL DIARIO DE CARACAS about his country's situation. He discussed the possibilities for regionalization of the conflict, the position of the Christian Democratic Party and the possible solutions.

Question: Do you think an understanding among Christian democracy, social democracy and the Marxist sectors is feasible within a short period of time?

"It depends on Christian democracy's will and political capacity, as well as on their becoming independent from the position of the Reagan administration, which opposes this kind of understanding and a political solution."

Question: Is it just a coincidence that you and Duarte are here at the same time? Have you two met? Have you held talks or negotiations through COPEI or AD intermediaries?

"Is it a coincidence," Ungo asked with a certain mischieviousness, leaving the question up in the air for any free interpretation. He smiled. "It is the second time we've been in the same place; we were both in Germany on another occasion. I think that the different political sectors are interested and are willing to seek agreements. There is a common Latin American interest in achieving peace and stability in El Salvador and in the Central American and Caribbean regions."

"I was saying that there are certain contradictions. For this reason we are worried about the evolvement of the alternative; the intensification of the war and its expansion through Central America."

Question: You are said to have talked with COPEI representatives, and there are even some who said that you talked with President Herrera and Duarte. In those talks with Christian democracy, did you discuss any substantial change regarding its position on El Salvador?

"It is not for me to tell. I believe it would be premature. It is the start of a dialogue to exchange opinions. What I can say is that in the few talks we've held and, despite the discrepancies we still have, these efforts have been positive and constituted a step forward."

Question: Did you also meet with AD and former President Perez, who is in charge of Latin American affairs of the Socialist International? What did this sector, with which you identify yourself, tell you?

"We talked about the complexity of the situation because of the contradicting [words illegible]. We reached the conclusion that the Salvadoran Government is completely dependent, politically as well as militarily, on the United States and that despite repression, they have been unable to subdue the people's will. We also saw a need to increase the search for ways that permit a democratic solution to the Salvadoran problem."

GUATEMALA

SPECIAL COURTS TO TRY ACCUSED COUP PLOTTERS

PA241330 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] The eight persons who were arrested for being involved in an alleged plot against the government were turned over to the special courts yesterday afternoon, Interior Minister Col Ricardo Mendez Ruiz has told PRENSA LIBRE.

The official said he did not know what charges would be filed against them, stating only that they had been investigated and turned over to the special courts in accordance with the applicable laws. The special courts recently began operating in Santa Elena, Peten Department.

The prisoners are Mariano Sanchez Cabrera, Rigoberto Orellana Cordon, Gonzalo Orellana Chacon, Arnoldo Vargas Estrada, Enrique Guerra Aldana, Rigoberto Rosales, Federico Guillermo Saenz de Tejada and Jesus Oscar Valizon Fernandez.

Colonel Mendez Ruiz also said that after the trial, the people will learn the truth about the events. He added that these persons are being charged this afternoon, but that he did not know on what crimes.

The official said that they will be held at the Santa Elena penal farm for the duration of the trial. It is known that most of them are in Poptun, Peten Department, but relatives of the prisoners said they were not allowed to see or speak to them.

Mendez Ruiz said: "All I can say is that apparently they will be tried by the special courts."

A Contradiction in the Government

When asked about these persons, Deputy Defense Minister Gen Oscar Mejia Victores said that they are still being investigated. He said: "That is, when the questioning is completed, they will be charged." He did not say whether the prisoners will be tried by the special courts.

SEVEN GUERRILLAS KILLED IN WEEKEND CLASHES

PA242036 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The army has reported that seven guerrillas were killed in clashes with government forces this weekend in Guatemala's northeast. One of these incidents occurred in San Sebastian, Huehuetenango, resulting in two guerrillas killed. Another armed clash occurred in Nebaj, Quiche Department, where fire terrorists were killed.

The army sustained no casualties in these incidents, the army report concluded.

TWO BELIZEAN TAXI DRIVERS ARRESTED AT BORDER

PA242055 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1456 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Belmopan, 24 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Two Belizean citizens have been arrested by Guatemalan authorities in the border town of Melchor de Mencos, Guatemala, the local press reported today.

According to the newspapers AMANDALA and BELIZE SUNDAY TIMES, which published statements by the relatives of Donato Ayala and Francisco Banos, both taxi drivers, the two went to Melchor de Mencos on 11 August and were arrested by Guatemalan soldiers.

The two newspapers, which labeled the incident as "provocation against Belize," described it as similar to that at the beginning of this month when presumed Guatemalan officers, posing as tourists, were discovered near military installations of this country.

It was learned unofficially that the Belizean Government has requested information on the two arrested taxi drivers through diplomatic channels.

Guatemala, which claims Belize as part of its own territory, broke consular relations with this country a short time before Belize's independence from England on 21 September last year.

HAVANA INTERVIEWS REVOLUTIONARY UNITY MEMBER

PA241242 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Interview with (Julian Perez), member of Guatemalan Revolutionary Unity; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] (Julian), to what extent are foreign countries intervening in Guatemala? The Rios Montt regime and other Central American regimes, as well as the United States, are constantly accusing the USSR and Cuba of intervening in Central America. I would like you to tell us, who is intervening in Guatemala?

[Answer] U.S. imperialism is intervening in Central America, in the rest of the continent and particularly in Guatemala. This intervention is carried out in many ways. Sometimes it is through other countries; this is the method used to provide the Guatemalan regime with economic and military aid. The United States is behind all of this. For instance, Israel has been supplying Guatemala with arms and technology. You also have Guatemalan police officers in Chile and Argentina studying methods of questioning and torture.

The Government of Taiwan has also provided Guatemala with technical advice on modern computers to be used in the counterinsurgency plans approved by U.S. imperialism to halt the revolutionary process. So far they have not been able to stop it, and the revolution will succeed because it is a process in which the people are involved, in a struggle for a better way of life and also to end exploitation and oppression.

Perhaps the most important aspect of the current struggle is the people's desire to put an end to massacres, repression and the mass extermination of the best sons of the Guatemalan people.

[Question] (Julian), for many years the United States has publicly said that it is not supplying arms to the Guatemalan regime; however, during all that time Israel, as a U.S. pawn, was providing arms to the Guatemalan military. I would like to know to what extent this was carried out and also if the United States is now providing or plans to provide arms to Rios Montt's regime?

[Answer] The United States will continue using puppet governments to provide the economic and military aid that the Rios Montt regime needs to stay in power. This is because the world situation does not allow -- or, should I say, it is unfavorable toward -- direct U.S. intervention in our country. However, this does not mean that we discard the possibility of such an intervention. The United States is aware of the fact that the Guatemalan regime does not have the capacity to defeat the revolutionary movement. In view of this, the U.S. State Department has lifted the moratorium it had placed on the delivery of arms to Guatemala. Therefore, the Guatemalan regime will be receiving massive support. On the one hand it will receive support to prop up its economy, and on the other hand it will get support to reinforce the Guatemalan Armed Forces, so that they can defeat the revolutionary movement. But no matter how much help the regime receives, and even if U.S. imperialism decides to intervene, our people are sure of their victory. It will take a lot of blood, but our people will reach the end.

HONDURAS

FUSEP OFFICIAL ON PLOT AGAINST U.S. EMBASSY

PA241940 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Aug 82

[News conference held on 23 August by Lt (Carlos Quezada), chief of the public relations office of the Public Security Force; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Lieutenant, this station reported that a guerrilla command might be about to carry out certain actions, such as the planting of bombs. Five sites were mentioned: the U.S. Embassy, ESSO Standard Oil, (Panic) and two other places I can't remember right now. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] The Public Security Forces [Fusep] learned that the Lorenzo Zelaya Command in a communique had threatened to set off several bombs at (Panic), the U.S. Embassy, Rio Lindo textiles, and two other places.

[Question] ESSO and... [Questioner interrupted]

[Answer] ESSO and Bank of America, that's right. Apparently this station reported this, thus alerting the security corps that these offices may have, as well as members of the public who might become involved in a tragedy by coming to these places.

[Question] Has the Fusep conducted any investigation on this matter, Lieutenant?

[Answer] Of course. You know that all charges filed with the police are thoroughly investigated. I do not yet have any official information. It will be some time before we can provide accurate information to the national audience.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS

PA250150 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Interview with Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica; date and place not given; questions read by announcer, with recorded answers]

[Text] [Announcer] Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica will first discuss our tense relations with the sister Nicaraguan nation.

[Paz Barnica] Nicaragua has provoked several incidents at the border. The most recent of these incidents occurred last Friday. Circumstances of this type tend to damage relations between states. In spite of this, the Honduran Government is doing everything within its power so that these relations can be maintained at an acceptable level.

[Question] In view of the incidents on Friday, will the Honduran Government lodge a protest?

[Answer] The protest has already been lodged.

[Question] There have been reports that there is the desire to create a new Latin American organization that would exclude the United States.

[Answer] Following the Malvinas conflict, the war between Argentina and the United Kingdom and the outcome and effects of that conflict, which had serious reprecussions on the Latin American people, several leaders and statesmen, particularly in South America, proposed the creation of a continental Latin American organization without U.S. participation.

[Announcer] The Honduran foreign minister will now state Honduras' position on this new organization:

[Answer] We have already outlined our view on this subject, to the effect that no new organization should be created. Rather, the present inter-American system should be strengthened. If the Malvinas conflict weakened the collective action and security mechanisms because they were too few and placed in a precarious position the international feeling of solidarity set forth in the inter-American system's multilateral legal instruments, our view is that the inter-American system should be strengthened without exclusion of any kind.

[Question] Honduras' image vis-a-vis Nicaragua abroad is that we are the aggressors. What is your view on the subject, Mr Foreign Minister?

[Answer] Honduras maintains a very clear stand on this regard: Honduras is not an aggressor. It will never lift a finger to attack anyone, because it faithfully observes the principle of nonintervention. Now, a misinformation campaign originating especially in Nicaragua has been underway to place Honduras in the position of an aggressor or of a country trying to attack some other country. That is not so. In this regard I have held talks with rulers, high-ranking officials, foreign ministers in other countries -- in Bogota, on the occasion of President Belisario Betancur's inauguration, in the Dominican Republic last week, on the occasion of President Salvador Jorge Blanco's inauguration -- and I have learned that the continent's democratic and other governments understand Honduras' position in favor of peace and peaceful coexistence. Nicaragua must reflect objectively -- we hope it is doing so already -- to understand that, as is really the case, Honduras craves dialogue, understanding and a peaceful policy, not one marked by warlike confrontations of any kind.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what about the Latin American presidents' summit meeting, and that of continental foreign ministers?

[Answer] When Colombian President Belisario Betancur inaugurated his administration, he proposed a meeting of hemispheric foreign ministers in Panama and later, in Cartagena, a meeting of chiefs of state at the highest level. We think this is a valuable initiative, which we encourage too because we feel that any exchange of views, any dialogue favors understanding among nations. Here in Central America, I hope that a foreign ministers' meeting will be held as soon as possible with the inclusion or participation of countries from outside the area, for the purpose of making viable the peace proposal made by President Roberto Suazo Cordova's government.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, as regards the internationalization of peace, this has only been done at the national level. Meanwhile, Honduras' image abroad has been neglected.

[Answer] No, this has also been done at the international level. Only 3 days ago, I received a letter from the French foreign minister in which he praises the Honduran Government's peace initiatve. This peace proposal is known in Europe, where it is being studied and reviewed with great interest. It has also been endorsed throughout Latin America.

Nicaraguan Violations Cited

PA241751 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Document and introductory note sent by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica to the presidents of the UN Security Council and the OAS Permanent Council, dated 23 August]

[Text] Mr President: I have the honor of addressing Your Excellency to make known to you the document attached to this note, which contains a summary of violations of our territory, harassments, kidnappings, aggressions and attacks on Honduran citizens by members of the Army, Air Force and Navy of Nicaragua during the period from 30 January to 20 August 1982.

These unfortunate actions have deteriorated the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua, since it is intolerable for my government that due to reasons of an internal political nature the Nicaraguan Government is determined to create a climate of permanent tension with Honduras. Besides violating the most essential norms of international coexistence, these actions have harmed the lives and properties of many of our compatriots.

Honduras, through me, reiterates its desire to establish a serious and constructive dialogue on the peace plan presented on 23 March 1982 to the OAS Permanent Council, which was made known to the UN Security Council in document F-14,919. My government would like the immediate implementation of the following points:

1. An end to the arms buildup and a reduction of military troops;

2. The reduction of foreign military and other types of advisers;

3. Mechanisms for international supervision and oversight of sensitive areas (borders, ports, airports) -- Honduras states in advance its willingness to submit itself to this;

4. Mechanisms to stop the arms traffic in the region;

5. Respect for the delimited and demarcated borders and the traditional lines of jurisdiction of the states of the region.

6. A permanent multilateral dialogue that will also permit, in the domestic area, the promotion of political aggreements that will lead to the strengthening of a democratic and pluralistic system that will guarantee respect for public freedoms and the people's right to freely express their will.

I understanding that the path of negotiations and the frank exchange of opinions can help overcome the situation of permanent provocation maintained by the Nicaraguan Government against the Honduran Government. I urge Your Excellency to encourage Nicaragua to use diplomatic means to promote and guarantee peace in the Central American region. I beg Your Excellency to distribute this note and the attached document as official documents of the UN Security Council. At the same time, I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate assurances of my highest and most distinguished esteem. [Signed] Edgardo Paz Barnica, foreign affairs minister

This is the attached document:

30 January -- A Sandinist patrol in pursuit of smugglers entered Honduran Territory, catching a Honduran patrol by surprise and exchanging gunfire for 5 minutes. Violation: Violation of the national territory and harassment of the national army. Location: Sector of Palo Verde in Concepcion de Maria, Choluteca Department.

4 March -- Elements of the Sandinist army entered the sector of Guapinol, kidnapping citizens (Cornelio Rubio) and (Daniel Gonzalez) and taking their canoes. Violation: Violation of territorial waters and kidnapping.

17 March -- At 1100, Sandinist elements attacked Honduran Navy forces, wounding Cpl (Mario Roberto Ramos). Violation: Violation of territorial waters and attack on a Honduran Navy patrol boat resulting in the wounding of (Mario Roberto Ramos).

17 March -- In the afternoon two Honduran boats were seized in territorial waters off the Miskito town of Irlaya. A Nicaraguan Coast Guard vessel shelled the Honduran vessel (Bebe K) and took its captain and 24 fishermen. Violation: Violation of territorial waters and kidnapping.

17 March -- The fishing boat (Davy Jones) was attacked by a Nicaraguan vessel and towed with all its crew to a Nicaraguan port. Violation: Violation of territorial waters, attack and kidnapping. Location: Zone of the Media Luna reef, southwest of (Babel) Key. [The crew members were] (Longeno Cruz), (Licio Ordonez), (Horacio Sandino), (Rene Florez), (Abeles Ramos), (Donat Laiman), (Antonio Acosta), (Lino Taylor), (Tito Porcelano), (Bernardo Willis) and (Jose Angel).

18 March -- Sandinist elements entered as far as the community of Raya, 30 miles inside Honduran waters. They captured 48 lobster fishermen and the boat [name indistinct]. They kidnapped them and took them to Nicaraguan waters. Their whereabouts are unknown. Violation: Violation of territorial waters and kidnapping. Location: The community of Raya, 30 miles inside Honduran waters on the Atlantic. Forty-eight lobster fishermen kidnapped.

21 March -- At 1400, the naval base in Puerto Cortes received a report from the naval station in El Cisne Islands that two Sandinist army patrol boats had entered Honduran waters and seized four Honduran fishing boats, which they took to Puerto Cabezas in Nicaragua. Violation: Violation of territorial waters and attack and seizure of Honduran vessels. Location: Media Luna and (Babel) Keys, 16 miles north of Parallel 15.

2 April -- At 1400, a Sandinist army patrol kidnapped five Hondurans from El Cedral, municipality of El Triunfo. Violation: Violation of the national territory and kidnapping. Location: Sector of (Cuatro Esquinas), in the jurisdiction of El Triunfo, Choluteca Department. The kidnapped persons were (Maria Antonio Guevara), 55; (Teodoro Vasquez), 70, (Santos Rubilio Espinal), 13; (Maria Cristina Espinal), 7; and (Juana Antonia Aguilar), 14.

3 April -- Members of the Sandinist front kidnapped the youth (Aurelio Amador). Location: jurisdication of El Triunfo, Choluteca Department. Violation: Violation of the national territory and kidnapping.

3 April -- At 0800, a Nicaraguan Air Force combat aircraft entered Honduras and flew several times over the Treasury Police post in Madrigales. Violation: Violation of airspace. Location: Sector of the Madrigales post in the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Concepcion de Maria.

4 April -- Twenty-one Nicaraguans were captured in our national territory. Violation: Violation of Honduran territory. Location: Sector of La Ceiba, 4 km south of Guasaule.

11 April -- A Sandinist patrol boat seized the boat (Nambo) in Honduran waters with its captain and crew. Violation: Violation of territorial waters and kidnapping. Location: Media Luna Key. Capt (Eriberto Echeverria), 3 seamen, 13 divers and 8 boatmen were kidnapped.

18 April -- A Honduran vessel was attacked with fire from individual and automatic weapons in the sector called (Punta San Jose) Beach. Violation: Violation of territorial waters and armed attack.

16 May -- A Sandinist Army patrol entered Honduran territory as far as the community of Caguasca, kidnapping (Francisco Lopez Vasquez), who was later murdered. Violation: Violation of national territory, kidnapping and murder. Location: Sector of Caguasca, jurisdiction of San Marcos de Colon, Choluteca Department. (Francisco Lopez Vasquez) was murdered.

1 June -- A Sandinist patrol entered national territory and kidnapped Honduran peasant and Pastor (Teofilo Ramirez), who was taken to (La Barraca) jail in Esteli. Violation: Violation of national territory and kidnapping. Location: Community of Oyoto, jurisdiction of San Marcos de Colon, Choluteca Department.

3 June -- The Sandinist People's Army attacked a Honduran patrol while it was on a routine patrol at a border post. Violation: Harassment of a border patrol. Location: The community of El Coyol.

30 June -- A Sandinist patrol entered as far as the village of El Anonal, killing a Honduran peasant. Violation: Violation of national territory and murder. Location: Community of El Anonal, Choluteca Department. The name of the victim was (Adolof Lopez Betanco).

15 July -- The boat (Bonsoir), owned by (Santos Edgardo Heylock Arechavala), and its crew were seized in the Media Luna Keys. Violation: Violation of territorial waters and kidnapping. Location: Media Luna Keys on the Honduran Atlantic coast.

15 July -- Seven Honduran seamen were captured and towed in their boat to Puerto Cabezas. They were transferred to the free zone jail in Managua. Violation: Violation of territorial waters and kidnapping. Location: (Babel) Key in Honduran waters. (Harry Isabel Rosaels), (Salomon Calderon Chavez), (Justino Melara Garcia), (Tomas Melara Garcia), (Rubi Lopez Heyloc), (Victor Manuel Arias) and (Amado Gomez Alvarez) were kidnapped.

15 July -- Sandinist patrols opened fire with long-and medium-range weapons on Honduran villages. Violation: Attacks which wounded several people. Location: Communities of La Guaruma and El Alto in Choluteca Department. (Jorge Alberto Garica), (Melardo Izaguirre Rodriguez), (Amado Maradiaga Cardenas), (Romualdo Maradiaga) and (Marcelino Maradiaga) were wounded.

17 July -- Sandinist combat aircraft flew over Honduran communities. Violation: Violation of airspace. Location: Communities of Arenales and Sabana Redonda, El Paraiso Department.

20 July -- A Sandinist army patrol entered the national territory. On being intercepted by members of the national army, there was an intense exchange of gunfire, and the Sandinist patrol withdrew to Nicaragua, from where it continued to fire. Violation: Violation of the national territory, harassment of Honduran communities and attack on the national army. Location: Community of La Ceiba, west of the border post of Guasaule, Choluteca Department.

20 July -- Elements of the Sandinist navy captured in Honduran waters the boat (Lady Madeleine), which supplies food and fuel to the Mariscos Ceiba Company fleet.

1 August -- Two Nicaraguan combat aircraft entered the sector of Awasbila in Honduran territory and flew over the military command of that sector. They withdrew after soldiers of the command opened fire. Location: Community of Awasbila, Gracias a Dios Department.

4 August -- Sandinist combat aircra[illegible] flew over Honduran territory. Violation: Violation of Honduran airspace. Location: San Marcos de Colon.

5 August -- Members of the Sandinist army attacked Honduran communities with K-75 and K-76 rifles, 60-mm mortars and 50-cal machineguns. Violation: Harassment of communities with short-and long-range weapons. Location: Communities of La Guaruma, El Alto and (La Palomita) in Concepcion de Maria, Choluteca Department.

6 August -- The cantonal sergeant of Oyoto reported that at 1914, 10 Sandinists arrived in his house, broke down the door, pointed their guns at his family and beat him with their rifle butts. They withdrew to Nicaragua after stealing his weapons, household goods, clothing, food and 260 lempiras. Violation: Violation of the national territory, raid on a home, attack and theft. Location: Community of Oyoto in San Marcos de Colon.

6 August -- Once again there were attacks on the communities of La Guaruma, El Alto and (La Palomita) at 0700, 1230 and 1600 with 82-mm and 60-mm mortars and .50-cal machineguns. Violation: Attacks and constant harassment in Honduran territory. Location: Communities of La Guaruma, El Alto and (La Palomita), Concepcion de Maria, Choluteca Department.

7 August -- Sandinist elements entered 1.5 km inside national territory, as far as (Hacienda San Enrique). Violation Violation of the national territory. Location: (Hacienda San Enrique), Choluteca Department.

10 August -- Two combat aircraft of the Sandinist air force flew over the sector of Palo Verde, flying in the direction of the city of Choluteca. Violation: Violation of airspace. Location: Community of Palo Verde, in the jurisdiction of Concepcion de Maria.

10 August -- Two combat aircraft and one reconnaissance aircraft of the Sandinist air force flew over the community of (Pullusupo). Violation: Violation of airspace. Location: Community of (Pullusupo), in the jurisdiction of San Marcos de Colon.

10 August -- A combat aircraft of the Sandinist air force flew over the border post of Fraternidad, entered Honduran territory and then returned to Nicaragua. Violation: Violation of airspace. Location: Fraternidad, Choluteca Department.

13 August -- At 2000, armed Nicaraguans entered the village of La Pena and took with them Nicaraguan citizen (Abelio Mondragon). Violation: Violation of the national territory and kidnapping. Location: La Pena, municipality of El Triunfo, Choluteca Department. (Abelio Mondragon) was kidnapped.

20 August -- at 1520, a Sandinist patrol entered the area of Palo Verde. For 5 minutes it exchanged gunfire with members of a Honduran patrol. Violation: Violation of national territory and harassment of a Honduran patrol. Location: Community of Palo Verde, in the jurisdiction of Concepcion de Maria, Choluteca Department.

TEACHERS UNION PREPARES FOR CONTINUED STRIKE

PA241829 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Despite a partial understanding between the government and the teachers union, the teachers' leaders have told their rank and file that the strike will continue, and that they must be prepared for more planned demonstrations.

The possibility for a suspension of the strike is not foreseen while the negotiations between the teachers and the government continue. This in turn could result in a government refusal to continue negotiations amid a paralysis that affects Honduran children. To the teachers the strike represents an unyielding position, but for many parents it is just intransigence. This strike is resulting in large losses to the country's educational process.

The teachers are beginning the second week of their strike. In this second week the situation is still not very promising. Last week, the government and the teachers agreed on three basic points: The salaries of the striking teachers will not be docked for the days they haven't worked, the teachers who were imprisoned will be released, and the unions will not take reprisals against teachers who continued working while others were on strike.

The teachers have not decided to suspend the strike, and this will affect the negotiations, because it was learned during the weekend that the government will tell the teachers' leaders that they must end the strike if negotiations are to continue.

However, our reporters were told on Sunday that the teachers' leaders told their rank and file in the capital to help feed the teachers who are coming here to stage a large demonstration to exert pressure on the government. This demonstration is to march in the streets of Tegucigalpa today or tomorrow and will end in front of the Presidential Palace.

This situation is worrisome, particularly the measures adopted by the teachers, which gives the impression that they are getting ready to confront the government and extend the strike. This is worrisome, we believe, because if the strike continues, the government will probably demand a resumption of classes or the implementation of sanctions that have been temporarily suspended.

Meanwhile, parents have formed an unprecedented movement, a committee for the defense of education. It is an organization of parents who are very upset about the strike.

If the negotiators are to reach the hoped-for understanding, they must be allowed to proceed without pressure. But the teachers are not only bent on continuing the strike but are threatening to stage demonstrations in Tegucigalpa, and this causes the uncertainty to rise.

Teachers' Demonstration

PA242215 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Aug 82 p 32

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Teachers Unity Front [FUM] yesterday rejected the government's proposal to form a mixed commission to evaluate the national budget and decided to continue the strike declared 8 days ago. The response was forwarded to Public Education Minister Alma Rodas de Fiallos, who received the FUM leaders at the same time a new teachers' demonstration was taking place in the streets.

Ambrosio Sabio, president of the Colprosumah, said that the government's proposal "is unacceptable" and added that the teachers will demand a concrete answer from the government specifying a percentage of salary increase as a reference point to negotiate.

All the FUM leaders agreed that the government's proposal cannot be considered firm. The teachers' counterproposal was delivered to the education minister, who must consult with President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

The education minister told the FUM leaders that "I cannot give you a reply, because the negotiations are now being conducted directly by the president."

Alma Rodas said that the president's reply to the teachers' counterproposal will be announced over a national radio and television network.

When the FUM leaders left the Education Ministry to join the demonstration of more than 5,000 teachers, two helicopters were flying over the city, closely observing the progress of the demonstration.

A serious incident almost occurred at the Soverania Nacional Bridge when the teachers were trying to breach a line of soldiers who impeded their progress. The soldiers confronted several agitators who had taken advantage of the occasion to infiltrate the teachers ranks to provoke the forces of order, who were obliged to shoot into the air to prevent a more serious incident. The demonstration continued toward the Presidential Palace, where a fair number of soldiers were guarding the government house.

As is customary, the striking teachers were harangued by their leaders outside the Presidential Palace, shouting slogans and demanding "a prompt solution of the salary problem."

Government Communique

PA250425 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Communique to the teachers and the Honduran public. The government wishes to communicate the following to the Honduran people in general and the teachers in particular. The government has been patient and understanding with the educators, but we have also said that we shall act firmly, according to the law, when intransigence is placed before reason or when the interests of groups jeopardize the interests of the whole. We cannot overlook such suspicious actions of intransigence and unjustified confrontation at this moment when our constitutional and democratic system is being menaced by terrorist actions harmful to Honduran sovereignty, which are public knowledge here and abroad.

We will never permit critical situations to be exploited, to subvert public order or to organize violence and, in view of the repeated refusal of the educators' leaders to channel their actions through legal ways, the government agrees:

1. To leave in effect the sanctions previously adopted in view of the illegal decision of the educators' leaders to order the teachers to abandon their posts, to the detriment of Honduran children.

2. To give teachers until 0700 Thursday, 26 August, to return to class. Otherwise, the government will take the measures which the law allows.

3. The government guarantees those teachers who wish to return to class protection against any intended reprisal and a stable working environment.

4. The Honduran people, particularly students and parents, are respectfully asked to cooperate with the measures adopted by the government and to be attentive to any instruction issued for the purpose of normalizing the nation's educational situation.

On the same date, the following notes have been issued:

Tegucigalpa, 24 August 1982. R.H. [Republic of Honduras] 171-82. To the chief of staff: Please place at the disposal of the Secretariat of Public Education the required personnel to guarantee public order and the proper execution of the measures adopted by the government, in view of the problem posed by the educators' leadership, to guarantee respect of the physical integrity of the teachers working in the various schools of the country. I take this opportunity to extend my cordial greetings.

[Signed] Roberto Suazo Cordova, president of the republic.

Tegucigalpa, 24 August 1982. To mayors and governors: I hereby ask for your cooperation with Education Secretariat authorities to prepare a list of teachers in your jurisdiction who may wish to offer their services as teachers to fill the vacancies that may be created in the various schools of your districts. Attentively, [Signed] Oscar Mejia Arellano, secretary of government and justice.

FOUR EVANGELICAL PASTORS HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PA242205 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 24 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Four pastors of the Honduran Evangelical Church who were arrested by police last Thursday evening in the La Forencia neighborhood of Tegucigalpa were being held incommunicado yesterday at the National Investigations Directorate (DNI) according to spokesmen of the religious organization. Angel Humberto Ruanos, national director of the "Evangelicaal Crusade in Every Home," and two lawyers were unable to obtain their release, it was added.

"All this is strange because our members preach only evangelism," said a church spokesman when questioned on the subject. "What we can say is that we have specific proof that they are being held by the DNI," they said.

The pastors arrested while preaching in La Forencia are Jose Hernan Lopez Vega, Mardoqueo Rios Padilla, Gregorio Meza and Daniel Moncada.

High-ranking police sources said yesterday that they had no knowledge of this incident, asserting that probably this whole case is being handled "at the highest level."

KIDNAPPED COUNCILMAN DISCOVERED IN DIN CELL

PA241750 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpt] (Jesus Antonio Chavez), an alternate councilman of the central district, appeared in cell No 3 of the National Investigations Directorate [DIN] after he had been missing for 3 days.

(Chavez) reported that he was kidnapped by six armed men in front of the main entrance of the central penitentiary at 1130 on Tuesday. He was pushed into a car and blindfolded. The armed men took him to an isolated house in a place he'd never seen before. At this place, he was questioned about alleged ties with leftist groups. However, he was released when all doubts were cleared up. Here are his statements:

[Begin recording] [Question] Who detained you?

[Answer] I don't know who did this, but I am sure that it violates our country's Constitution.

[Question] Where were you kidnapped?

[Answer] I was kipnapped in front of the main entrance of the central penitentiary. The policemen who were guarding the entrance watched everything that happened. I was blindfolded and put in the car face down. I have no idea where they took me, so I can't tell you. I only know that it was an isolated house, but I couldn't locate the place.

[Question] Were the men who kipnapped you armed?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Did they treat you badly?

[Answer] Yes, they tortured me. However, they couldn't find anything to accuse me of, so they released me.

[Question] Of what were they accusing you?

[Answer] They accused me of being involved in subversion and being a leftist. However, truth prevailed, and after all the questions they realized that I wasn't guilty of anything, and that they had made a mistake.

CGT LEADER OPPOSES ALL FOREIGN PRESENCE

PA250025 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Felicito Avila, secretary general of the General Workers Confederation (CGT), said yesterday that the liberal government's policy on the internationalization of peace means that Honduras is not in agreement with the warmongering attitude that is being promoted in the area.

He added that the country's and the area's problems are caused by social injustice and economic chaos and that the participation of foreign armies would accelerate war in Central America.

"The problems of the area must be solved by political means, with justice and popular participation, and not by playing into the hands of the powers," he said.

He said that "the powers encourage extremism as part of the logic of the cold war in order achieve their own interests through the violence that exits in the area."

He said that Honduras must not play into the hands of these interests. On the contrary, it must oppose any presence detrimental to the dearest interest of the Central American peoples, which is their sovereignty.

NICARAGUA

BORGE TELLS NEWSMEN ABOUT AGGRESSION PLOT

PA242320 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] The interior minister, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, told foreign and local newsmen yesterday that there is positive evidence about an imminent foreign aggression being handled with as much as cunning as that used in the handling of transnational news agencies.

The interior minister asserted that there are approximately 5,000 former guardsmen in counterrevolutionary preparation in Honduras, which the Honduran authorities have impudently denied. He explained that these activities are earmarked within the "Simms Amendment," which is extremely dangerous because it authorizes an aggression against Nicaragua or any other Central American or Caribbean country.

He insisted that 5,000 armed former guardsmen are in Honduras, in addition to 3,000 Honduran soldiers recently mobilized near the border.

He added that the plan is intended to bring the former guardsmen into Nicaraguan while the 3,000 Honduran troops engage in harassment actions along the border. If they try to enter Nicaragua to Matagalpa, they will never be able to get out. However, what they really want is to trap us into a crossfire between the former guardsmen inside the country and the Honduran troops in the rearguard on the border.

He declared that if the Honduran Army enters Nicaragua, it would be a big military error. They will not come in, he explained, not for moral reasons, but for military strategic purposes. He noted that EVEN IF ALL CENTRAL AMERICAN ARMIES ENTER OUR COUNTRY, THEY WOULD NEVER GET OUT BECAUSE, HE STRESSED, HERE WE DO NOT HAVE "SLINGSHOTS". Perhaps some arrows, but not the "Indian type." He concluded by stating that Nicaragua is not interested in war. We are really interested in peace in order to reconstruct our country.

STATION COMMENTARY FLAYS ENDERS' CONTRADICTIONS

PA242230 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Thomas Enders, U.S. under secretary of state for inter-American affairs, delivered a speech last week in San Francisco, California. He spoke of new efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to Central America's political and regional problems.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, commenting on this speech, says that the tone of Enders' statement reveals, in part, Secretary of State George Shultz's preference for rhetoric, leaving aside confrontation. THE NEW YORK TIMES, however, does not point out that, in this or any other case, reality and not rhetoric is the important issue. If the Reagan administration really wants to start serious talks with the Sandinist government, as the newspaper states, it would first have to lay aside its high-handed attitude, and heed at least one of the innumerable calls to serious dialogue made by Nicaragua.

While Enders was speaking in San Francisco, in Managua, Ambassador Francisco Fiallos reported that he had delivered a new note to the U.S. State Department pointing out this position. Fiallos also cited new examples of U.S. help to the counterrevolutionaries, even in U.S. territory.

Military maneuvers in this region, with the participation of U.S. forces, and in the rear of the murderers of the Nicaraguan people are really not the best example of the propensity for dialogue proclaimed by Enders.

As further evidence, we would have to add the statements made by the commander of the U.S. Southern Command Forces in Panama. He said that the United States must urgently restore military aid to Guatemala. How is this compatible with rhetoric about reducing tension in the area? We are overlooking the U.S.-Honduran joint maneuvers, which by themselves are the best denial of the alleged change of rhetoric by the United States.

Deeds speak louder than words, unless Enders is thinking about what Nicaragua has clearly stated: You cannot hold talks while a gun is pointed at your heart.

FSLN PARTISAN LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE INSTALLED

PA241430 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] The Commander Marcos Somarriba Partisan Leadership Committee of the FSLN in the Central Government was installed last night at an important event at the Gonzalez Theater in Managua. Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, member of the Sandinist Assembly and political secretary of the Regional Leadership Committee in Managua, swore in the eight members of the Partisan Leadership Committee of the FSLN in the Central Government. They are headed by Carlos Zamora, a member of the Sandinist Assembly, who is political secretary of the committee. The members include Sandinist Assembly members Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Lea Guido, Salvador Mayorga, Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano and Enrique Figueroa; Companera (Maria Pons), secretary of organization; and (Mario Mayorguez), secretary of political education and propaganda.

The event was presided over by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Committee of the FSLN; the members of the zonal leadership committees of the FSLN; and the parents of Brigade Commander Marcos Somarriba Garcia. Special guests included ministers of the revolutionary government, the president of the Supreme Court, leaders of mass organizations, members of the Sandinist armed forces, officials and section chiefs of the FSLN Political Education and Propaganda Department, and militants and members of the FSLN.

The Commander Marcos Somarriba Partisan Leadership Committee of the FSLN in the Central Government was created to direct the partisan organs of the FSLN in the institutions of the revolutionary government, concentrating resources to advance in this new phase of struggle and to overcome as with a single fist the obstacles that we face.

Commander Dora Maria Tellez, member of the Sandinist Assembly and political secretary of the regional leadership committee of the FSLN in Managua, said last night during the ceremony installing the committee that its task will be to support the government in order to improve it and make it a valuable instrument for transforming the present situation and ensuring the future of the policies of the revolution. She added that it will struggle for and support the improvement of the work of the FSLN and the government junta in the tasks of the central government. It will also carry out the political-ideological training of government workers. She stressed that the committee has to work for efficiency and combat bureaucratism, waste and corruption. It must also promote government workers' participation in all the tasks of the revolution, in defense, and in watching over the internal life of the FSLN in the central government.

The FSLN National Directorate considered that the installation of the partisan leadership committee in the central government last night was a very important and significant event, since along with other measures, it will enable the FSLN to continue to play its vanguard role forged in more than 20 years of struggle. Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, spoke last night at the ceremony to install the committee, held at the Gonzalez Theater in Managua.

[Begin Arce recording] For the FSLN, the installation of this partisan leadership committee is an event of great importance and significance, because along with other measures, such as the regionalization of government tasks, the regional reorganization of the FSLN in the country, the definition of the rights and duties of our militancy and the clarification of the tasks of the grassroots organs of the FSLN, it will enable us to continue to play the role of vanguard that we forged in more than 20 years of struggle and with the blood of so many heroes and martyrs.

We have been holding discussions within our organization, and we have been telling our people that to the extent that [words indistinct] problems would become more complex and difficult, and the efforts they would demand from us would be greater.

Developments in the almost 8 months of this year -- the intensification of counterrevolutionary activities, the disclosure of U.S. imperialism's large-scale aggressive plans and the hardships that our economic and material limitations have imposed on us, in addition to some unforeseen circumstances, such as the recent natural disasters -- have merely confirmed the accuracy of our statement that we were beginning to (?experience) difficult times in the construction of the new Nicaragua.

Earlier this year, this view led us to discuss a number of strategic measures with the Sandinist Assembly cadres. We had to (?hurry) if we were to face successfully the challenge lying ahead of us. At the organization level, the creation of this partisan leadership committee is one of those strategic measures designed to confront difficulties.

We think that the fact that we are able to provide our organization in the central government with a leadership committee will enable us to give coherence, force and maximum potential to the efforts of the approximately 1,000 companeros who make up the rank and file FSLN committees in the central government. [end recording]

New Regional Structure

PA242250 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Sandinist Assembly member Carloz Zamora, political secretary of the Commander Marcos Somarriba Party Leadership Committee of the FSLN in the Central government, announced last night that an organization of new party structures will be implemented in the revolutionary state.

Addressing the installation of the party leadership committee of the FSLN in the central government, of which Companero Zamora was appointed political secretary, he announced the names of the first full members of the FSLN's zonal leadership committees.

[Begin Zamora recording] Today we also assume the commitment to [words indistinct] qualitiative jump in party organization, enabling these organizations to better face the tasks that lie ahead of us. We will implement an organization of new party structures for this work sector [words indistinct] general principles (?of) party organization. I am talking about the territorial organization of the FSLN within the state and the structuring of zonal division committees.

In this regard, we have been structuring and organizing them, leaving their final completion pending [words indistinct]. For the time being, the following companeros have been appointed full members of the zonal leadership committees: (Felipe Medina), (Mayra Pasos), (Roberto Miller), Victor Hugo Tinoco, Herty Lewittes, (Juan Simeon Grandados), (Alberto Barrios), (Violeta Perez), (Julito Marenco) Ricardo Coronel, (Luis Guillen), (Luis E. Bazan), Alfredo Alaniz and Ernesto Castillo.

They and other companeros who have been trained as executives, will immediately promote all the tasks indicated to them by the party leadership committee. Their responsibility will be carrying out FSLN activities in the territory assigned to them. They will be responsible for the organizational and ideological tasks of defense and correct FSLN support for government efforts. As intermediate leadership bodies, they will have a broad (?spectrum) of problems and tasks to resolve. The qualitative jump we mentioned earlier will depend on them. The zonal leadership committees and their members, who are present here, also assume the commitment and take the oath of the party leadership committee. As we said earlier, it is a commitment between the FSLN men and the state. [end recording]

MEXICAN BISHOP ARRIVES; MET BY DANIEL ORTEGA

PA241605 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Msgr Jose Mendez Arceo, bishop of Cuernavaca, Mexico, arrived in Nicaragua last night. He was welcomed at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto; and Rev Armando Lopez, rector of the Central American University.

DETAINED JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES NARRATE EXPERIENCE

PA250230 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] A married couple, pastors of the Jehovah's Witness church, who were forced out of their home in Managua by a mob on 8 August, remained incommunicado in a hotel room in Masaya for 12 days. (William Henry Rogers) and (Mavis Ann Rogers) have lived in Nicaragua for 10 years as Jehovah's Witness missionaries.

For no reason or motive, a mob arrived at our house on 8 August and forced us out. Police arrested us and took us to Masaya, where they locked us in a room in the (Cailagua) Hotel, (William Rogers) said. After remaining incommunicado 12 days under state security vigilance, the couple's release was obtained by a British diplomat. The pastors are of British nationality and, during those 2 weeks, their country's embassy exhausted every means at its disposal to locate them.

According to the (Rogers), during their stay in the (Cailagua) Hotel in Masaya, where they remained under the custody of the Sandinist army members, they were not allowed to go beyond the dining room and were never told the reason for their detention.

As was done on 20 March this year with 20 other pastors, the Sandinist regime has taken over the (Rogers') house and all their belongings. When finally allowed to leave with the British diplomat, they took only the clothes they were wearing when taken out of their house. According to the (Rogers), their house is worth 2 million cordobas and the remaining belongings no less than 50,000 cordobas. The Sandinist regime has kept all this without any explanation or reason.

PASTORA GETS PERMISSION TO RESIDE IN COSTA RICA

PA242240 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The Costa Rican papers today gave prominence to the news that Commander Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, will arrive in Costa Rica today.

At a news conference held in the Dominican Republic yesterday, Pastora said that he will make his residence in Costa Rica after reaching an agreement with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. This was reported by the news agency DPA, which added that Pastora held a meeting with Monge 2 days ago.

This agreement consists of the publication of a letter through which Pastora promises not to carry out any activity which may be considered subversive during his stay in Costa Rica.

Commander Cero said that President Monge gave his consent and told him that he would approve his permanent residence in Costa Rica. For this reason, Pastora will leave for Costa Rica today.

Pastora added that his trip to the Dominican Republic was in response to an official invitation to the events that the Dominican Revolutionary Party was to hold on occasion of the inauguration of President Salvador Jorge Blanco. President Monge was among those who attended this inauguration.

MDN WEEKLY CITED ON DANIEL ORTEGA MOSCOW TRIP

PA241907 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] has published the second of its news bulletins called RESCATE. In its second issue RESCATE carries a commentary entitled: Daniel Ortega Surrendering our Fatherland.

The following is the text of the RESCATE commentary:

In his last trip to Moscow, Commander Daniel Ortega laid aside the usual high-handed attitude that he uses when he addresses the Nicaraguan people. This time he meekly surrendered to his master, Leonid Brezhnev, the weapons that Sandino wrested from the Yankees during his struggle for Nicaragua's liberation.

The hateful radio network called Voice of the Defense of the Fatherland brazenly reported this over all Nicaraguan radio stations, which are forced to broadcast the lies that the ruling party dictates.

How dare they say that Nicaragua is a free country? How can they call themselves nonaligned, anti-imperialist, sovereign and independent? They have sold out Sandino. They have sold his weapons. They have sold out the fatherland.

Today in the twentieth century we see that history sadly repeats itself in this surrender to an empire: Adolfo Díaz yesterday, Daniel Ortega and the traitorous collective today. Obviously, Nicaragua is not free. The inept communists who are now ruling the country have enslaved it.

In this forum, where we struggle for the reestablishment of democracy in Nicaragua, the MDN denounces to the people of Nicaragua the humiliating surrender by Daniel Ortega of Sandino's weapons. The fatherland will make them pay for this cowardly surrender. It will make all nine of the traitorous collective and their corrupt clique, who hide in a cowardly manner behind a conniving silence, pay for this surrender.

The weekly newspaper RESCATE also supports the creation of the committee for the defense of Nicaraguan democracy. It also carries an article entitled "The Hordes of Terror in Nicaragua."

CASTRO SENDS SUPPORT MESSAGE TO PLO'S 'ARAFAT

FL241241 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and President of the Councils of State and Ministers, has sent a message to Yasir 'Arafat, president of the PLO Executive Committee, in which a just recognition of the courage of the combatants who defended west Beirut is expressed.

Once more, the document notes, the Palestinian people have demonstrated their strength of character and courage. It adds that besieged by an enemy, superior in number and equipment and equipped with the most sophisticated war material, the Palestinian people knew how to resist with unsurpassable dignity and check the advance of the Zionists' machinery of death and destruction.

From the ruins of western Beirut, under the crossfire of naval and ground artillery and Israeli aircraft, the military response of the Palestinian combatants, supported by Lebanese patriots, did not cease for a single instance.

The message adds: The entire world has observed with surprise and admiration the example of courage given by the Palestinian people in defense of their inalienable rights under the brilliant leadership of the PLO. It notes that as the troops embark on the path of exile, they do it singing their hymns and flying their flags high, with their heads and arms held high. Such an army has not been defeated, Fidel states in his message to 'Arafat. Such an army has added glory to its own glory.

Fidel accuses Yankee imperialism of being the intellectual perpetrator of this genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, of which it was aware well ahead of time and to which it gave its full support and approval.

The Cuban revolution leader refers in his message to the difficult and complex phase opening up for the Palestinian people and their leaders, and notes that now, as never before, the PLO ranks must maintain the closest unity. It will also be necessary to resort to the reserves of energy and capability of organization, mobilization and discipline of the leading cadres, of the combatants and of the Palestinian people in general to reorganize the struggle, whatever the shape it takes, and to continue the battle with the same heroism shown in Beirut and other Lebanese territories.

In the message, the commander in chief states: Knowing that there are thousands of orphaned Palestinian children for whom all school doors have been closed a little at a time, we have adopted the decision to welcome 500 of them so that they may attend classes in Cuba at a school to be named "Battle of Beirut," as a humble token of solidarity with our Palestinian brothers.

Elsewhere in his message, Fidel states: Our people, party and government, at the same time of extending the hand of solidarity to the Palestinian people, wish to reiterate our readiness to resist to the end any imperialist aggression, following the examples set yesterday by the Vietnamese people and today by the heroic resistance of the Palestinian people and their ally, the Lebanese National Movement.

I wish to express our desire to receive you in Cuba at a time most convenient to you to continue the exchange of views on this situation and international events, and to convey to you the highest esteem of the Cuban people.

BRAVO DENOUNCES SYMMS AMENDMENT AT STOPH MEETING

FL250130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin -- Cuba has accused the United States of creating international conditions to use its armed forces against the nations of Central America and the Caribbean.

Cuba also denounced the Symms Amendment as a new violation against the UN Charter on peace and respect for the right of each state to determine its own form of social and economic government.

The charges were made during a meeting between Flavio Bravo, president of Cuba's National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], and GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph. During their meeting, the GDR statesman received an ANPP resolution calling on world parlimentarians to denounce the Symms Amendment.

CASTRO VISITS ARGENTINE EMBASSY, GIVES SUPPORT

PA242145 Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Havana, 24 Aug (AFP) -- In an unexpected visit to the Argentine Embassy here this morning, Cuban President Fidel Castro reiterated the "total support" of his country and government for Argentina's claims to the Malvinas Islands, it was learned today.

Castro went there to bid farewell to Guillermo de la Plaza and Oscar Torres Avalo, members of an official mission coordinating support from countries of the region for Argentine sovereignty over the archipelago in the south Atlantic. The mission left shortly aferwards for Buenos Aires via Lima.

The Cuban president stayed at the diplomatic residence for an hour, for what a mission source termed "a very cordial, interesting and good talk in every respect."

According to the source, President Castro assured the envoys that Cuba "will do everything possible" in international forums to support Argentina on the Malvinas.

Mexico and 20 other Latin American countries are cosponsoring the inclusion of the subject on the agenda of the upcoming UN General Assembly session. The Argentine Foreign Ministry envoys held meetings Monday in Havana with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon which they said had been "very satisfactory."

CUBA SENDS LETTER TO UN ON PUERTO RICAN ISSUE

FL201250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Cuba has reaffirmed its support for the Puerto Rican people's right to self-determination and independence by requesting UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to register the Puerto Rican question as a separate issue during the next UN General Assembly. A letter sent to Perez de Cuellar by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca asserted that the United Nations' authority to consider the Puerto Rican question had been established by the seven resolutions passed since 1963 by the Special UN Committee on Decolonization.

The first applicable paragraph of all seven resolutions, the last of which passed on 4 August, acknowledges and reaffirms the Puerto Rican people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

The Cuban foreign minister's letter stated that the background of the Puerto Rican question had been well established since the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1898 to the present and that the authority of the United Nations to consider the issue cannot be denied.

The resolution passed by the committee on decolonization on 4 August reiterated basic anticolonialist principles and reaffirmed the Puerto Rican people's full right to free self-determination and independence in accordance with UN Resolution 1514. The resolution once again called on the U.S. Government to take the necessary steps to grant the Puerto Rican people their full and permanent sovereign powers.

BRAZIL

ARGENTINA TO PARTICIPATE IN NAVAL MANEUVERS

PY241834 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Aug 82 p 10

[Excerpts] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- Brazil and Argentina have decided to carry out this year the "Fraternal Operation" naval maneuvers, causing surprise among naval advisers because Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca himself had admitted that the maneuvers might be cancelled in an interview during the most recent celebration of the Battle of Riachuelo. On announcing yesterday that the operation would take place in October, Navy Chief of Staff Adm Jose Albano de Aratanha stated that several warships, including submarines from the two nations, will participate in the operation.

The Brazilian Navy will participate with two frigates, two destroyers and two submarines, among other war vessels. The Argentine Navy will participate with one frigate, two corvettes, a tanker and a submarine.

Admiral Aratanha stated that the security of the Atlantic must be the responsibility of the Brazilian, Argentine and Uruguayan Navies.

WHEAT IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES TO BE REDUCED

PY231423 Paris AFP in Spanish 1330 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Aug (AFP) -- The Agriculture Ministry has announced that during 1983 Brazil will reduce its wheat imports from the United States by 55 percent.

According to a government spokesman, in 1983 the wheat imports from the United States will amount to 1.5 million tons. Purchases this year will amount to 3.3 million tons. The wheat that is purchased on the U.S. market will cost $225 million, which will be financed over a period of 36 months.

It has been determined in a recently signed bilateral agreement that any additional purchase made by Brazil in 1983 will be financed 100 percent.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PENA GOMEZ WANTS OUT OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

FL241318 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, announced that he had submitted his resignation to the Socialist International's Latin American Bureau but that it had not been accepted. Pena Gomez said he submitted his resignation during the last meeting of the Socialist International in this capital.

Pena Gomez added he was going to resign as president of the Socialist International's Latin American Bureau and recommend former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez to replace him. He stated that in view of the rejection of his resignation by the other members of the Socialist International, he will have to make a determination and decide which steps to take on this matter.